

Wellsburg, (Brooks C. H.) June 13.

At the request of the members of the bar, his hon. Judge Smith, was pleased to furnish for publication his address to the prisoner on pronouncing sentence upon him—and also a copy of the certificate ordered by him to accompany the record of the trial and conviction.

Our readers will understand that a statute law of this commonwealth, requires the judges of the general court, to certify all such circumstances as appear upon criminal trials to be certified with the records of conviction to imprisonment in the gaol and penitentiary house, as may have any influence upon questions of reprieve or pardon, in order to prevent any abuse of the executive power in that respect—the order for certifying the facts appearing upon the late extraordinary trial, with the charge we now lay before our readers, in pursuance of that statute.

[The unnatural monster who is the subject of the following charge and address, passed through this place on Wednesday last, accompanied by the sheriff of Brooke and a strong guard.]

Ed. Win. Gazette.

Thomas Johnston, you have been indicted and tried in this court for a rape upon Lavinia Johnston—you have had a fair trial, by a respectable and intelligent jury of your own choice, who after a patient and attentive hearing, and due deliberation upon your case, have pronounced you guilty of the charge.

It was remarked by your counsel on the trial, that by the laws of all nations in Christendom, (America excepted) the crime of rape is punished with death.—It is an offence marked by the reprobation and detestation of all civilized men. According to the general sense and feelings of mankind, a distressed & unprotected female has a right at all times, and under all circumstances, to claim and expect protection of any man who may be in a situation to afford it, against violent and forcible attempts upon her person;—if no such protection is at hand, the only hope of escape is an appeal to the humanity and honourable feelings of her assailant. That man who could resist such an appeal, and proceed to his abominable purpose by force and violence, against a female in tears, begging and beseeching him to have mercy on her, to take pity of her weakness, and her innocence, is a monster in human shape, possessing the form and figure, without the heart and feelings common to man.

But yours is no ordinary rape, it was perpetrated under circumstances of the most unusual and extraordinary character, such as have been very seldom, if ever, submitted to the consideration of a court and jury. The unfortunate Lavinia Johnston is a poor orphan child—she is your daughter! and you the only parent she had to look up to, for advice and protection, the most sacred and solemn obligation was imposed upon you, to bring up this child in the paths of innocence, to teach her lessons of morality and virtue, and to be her faithful adviser, guardian, and protector through life. How have you failed in the discharge of those duties? Not simply in neglect and omission, but you became her worst enemy, striving to corrupt her morals, to persuade her to the commission of an act, calculated to blast her character, and destroy her peace of mind forever—when she could not be induced by the persuasion, or the stern command of a parent, to submit to a disgrace and pollution so foul and unnatural, it seems that force and violence was resorted to, at a time when she was begging and entreating your pity and your mercy, calling upon you by the tender appellation of a parent, in hopes by thus reminding you of the existing ties of nature, to soften your most obdurate heart, and to avert the calamity: but all resistance, all appeals to the heart and feeling, were made in vain, and you triumphed over the innocence and weakness of your own child. By threats of putting her to death in case of disclosure, your offence was for a long time concealed, and during that time often repeated. Such is the history of the transactions as given by your daughter under oath; to her evidence the jury have given full credit, and in so doing, as I think, decided correctly.

The development of acts so cruel, inhuman and unnatural, so contrary to the laws of nature, the laws of the land, and the laws of heaven, excite feelings of the ut-

most horror, disgust and astonishment. They present one of the most extraordinary, unnatural, and melancholy instances of the depravity of human nature that has perhaps ever occurred in the commonwealth. It is believed to have no parallel in the annals of our judicial proceedings. The lenity of our law, in its application to this case, must be acknowledged to be very great indeed, in permitting any other punishment than death, under such circumstances.

It has been proved, that you professed to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments; and occasionally, with your daughters, bowed yourself down, and offered up prayers and supplications to heaven for mercy and protection. If so, if you believe, (as we are all taught to believe,) that at some future time, we shall all stand at the bar of eternal justice to receive judgment according to deeds done in this life, it becomes you to make speedy preparation for that awful trial.—By a sincere repentance, & fervent prayers and supplications for mercy, to endeavour to make your peace, obtain forgiveness, and reconciliation, to the favour of the supreme being, against whose divine laws you have so highly offended.—It only remains for me to pronounce the judgment of the law. That you be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the public gaol, or Penitentiary House, near the City of Richmond, and be there confined at hard labour, TWENTY-ONE YEARS, one half of which time you are to be in the Solitary cell.

The following is a certificate above alluded to.

It is ordered to be certified, that upon the trial of this case, it appeared in evidence, that Lavinia Johnston, upon whom the offence was committed, is the daughter of the prisoner, that she is now in her sixteenth year; that the offence charged in the indictment was committed about five months ago, and shortly before the commencement of this prosecution. That about two years before that time, the prisoner then being and residing in the state of Pennsylvania, committed an offence of the like kind upon her said daughter, and between that time and the time of the perpetration of the offence charged in the indictment, had repeatedly committed the like offence upon her in the state of Pennsylvania and in Virginia, after his removal thereto, that he had at various times threatened to take her life if she disclosed those facts, and by those threats she was deterred from making the disclosure, until about the time of the institution of this prosecution, that there was no other material facts in evidence either in aggravation or extenuation of the offence.—And witnesses being examined as to the general character of the prisoner, it was proved that he was a person addicted to intoxication, and when in such state very rude in his conversation and conduct to females, that when sober he was industrious, and generally conducted himself with decency and propriety; nor did it appear that before the commission of the said offence, he had ever been convicted or tried for any felony, or other infamous crime.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

New-Haven, June 24.

Arrival of the President.

On Friday, the 20th inst. the President of the U. States arrived in this city, and was received with such marks of distinction as are due to the chief magistrate of this great republic. Believing that a description of the manner in which he was welcomed to old Connecticut, may prove gratifying to our patrons and the public, we shall attempt briefly to state the execution of the arrangements which had been previously made by the committee for his reception.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Revenue Cutter, Capt. Lee, with a number of the first masters of vessels in port and other respectable citizens on board, entered the sound, for the purpose of meeting the steam-boat, and giving timely notice to the military on shore of her appearance. At 4 o'clock the boat appeared, accompanied by the New-York Cutter, Capt. Cahoon, when the signal gun was fired by Capt. Lee, and answered from Fort Hale.—As the Connecticut entered the harbour, Capt. Lee, in a manner highly creditable to his skill as a naval tactician, fell into her wake lowered his colours and struck his topsails, &c. simultaneously. He

then commenced a federal salute, which was continued successively from opposite ports until the boat passed the fort; when the volunteers under command of Lieut. Muñ and Dickinson commenced their fire, which was followed by the ship Morgiana, Capt. Thomas Ward, lying at West-Haven, and concluded by Capt. Blake's artillery, stationed on the bank near the new hotel. The order in which the escort proceeded up the harbour, was as follows: The steam-boat Connecticut—the New-Haven Cutter—the New-York Cutter—and the elegant packet Maria, Capt. Curtis. The last vessel was literally crowded with ladies and gentlemen of this city, who went out to meet his Excellency. Every vessel in port displayed her ensigns to the favouring gale.

It is impossible for us to do ample justice to the novel and agreeable scene which presented itself. A minute detail would occupy too much room, and perhaps tire the reader's patience. We cannot, however, avoid noticing the taste with which Capt. Lee's vessel was dressed, especially as it attracted the particular attention and approbation of all who were present.—The shore was thronged with spectators.

As soon as the boat arrived at the bridge, the Marshal of the district and the high sheriff of the county, who officiated as marshals of the day, waited on the President and requested leave for the committee to pay him their respects. The committee were then introduced to his Excellency by Abraham Bishop, Esq. Collector of the district, when their chairman, the Hon. Elbur Goodrich, Mayor of city, on behalf of his fellow-citizens and in the name of the committee, delivered a congratulatory address adapted to the occasion, to which his Excellency replied. The President then passed the Artillery in review, (who presented in the usual manner) and proceeded through W. Foster, Olive, Chapel, State, Elm and Temple streets, (while the bells were ringing his approach) to his lodgings at Mr. Butler's Hotel, accompanied by the Governor's Horse Guards commanded by Major Prescott. The Governor and Lieut. Governor waited on him immediately on his alighting and welcomed him to the state of Connecticut. They were succeeded by the judges of the U. States and State Courts, members of Congress and other distinguished citizens.

Saturday, he visited the Gun Factory of Eli Whitney, Esq. and the Chemical Laboratory, Library, Mineralogical Cabinet and Philosophical Chamber of the College.—At 12, his Excellency, accompanied by General Swift, reviewed the troops under arms, consisting of Col. Hoadley's regiment of Flying Artillery, the Governor's Horse and foot guards, the 1st Battalion of field Artillery, and the Iron Greys; and was satisfied by the discharge of small arms and artillery.—After which he was escorted by Col. Hoadley's regiment and the horse guards to a levee room prepared by the committee at Mr. Porter's Hotel, where he was visited by the clergy, the officers of the college, all the revolutionary officers in this city, about eighteen in number, the civilians, officers of the different corps on duty, and other citizens. After partaking of an elegant dinner served up in the most superior style at Mr. Butler's, in company with the governor and his suite, and several gentlemen, he visited the public buildings, the new burying ground, and other places which were deemed worthy of notice, attended by the Governor, Lt. Governor, and the committee.

On Sunday morning, he attended divine service at the South Brick Church, and in the afternoon at the Episcopal church; together with the Governor and Lt. Governor. In the evening, the committee, in the name and on behalf of their fellow-citizens, took leave of his Excellency in a short address, expressing the high sense which they entertained of his visit, with their sincere wishes for his individual prosperity, and his successful administration in his exalted station. The address was reciprocated in a manner honourable to his Excellency, and highly gratifying to the committee.

The execution of the several arrangements commanded the admiration of all, and was every way worthy of the very respectable gentlemen who directed it. Never have we witnessed greater exertion in the military, every man perform-

ed his duty with alacrity. Their manoeuvres were executed with spirit and in the most correct manner.

The dress of the President has been deservedly noticed in other papers for its neatness and republican simplicity. He wore a plain blue coat, a buff under dress, and a hat and cockade of the revolutionary fashion. It comported with his rank, was adapted to the occasion, and well calculated to excite in the minds of the people, the remembrance of the day which "tried men's souls." It was not the sound of artillery, the ringing of bells, nor the splendid procession alone from which we are to judge of the feelings and sentiments of the people on this occasion.—It was the general spirit of hilarity which appeared to manifest itself in every countenance, that evinced the pride and satisfaction with which Americans paid the voluntary tribute of respect to the ruler of their own choice,—to the magistrate of their own creation. The demon of party for a time departed and gave place to a general burst of NATIONAL FEELING.

The plan of visiting the different States, with a view of understanding and consulting the interests of all, has rendered Mr. Monroe more popular than any of his predecessors, excepting Gen. Washington, and will, it is hoped, completely eradicate those narrow, local prejudices, that have heretofore existed. He is justly considered as the head of the NATION,—not as the ruler of a party. The happy time appears at last to have arrived, when partisans, ceasing to strive for their own aggrandizement, will emulate each other in promoting the interests of their country. The people have declared, in an audible voice, "away with party distinctions, with party animosities, and with unmeaning names!—We are all AMERICANS!—We are all ONE!"

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the President of the United States, accompanied by his suite, His Excellency Governor Wolcott, and a number of respectable citizens, left New Haven for Middletown, at which place he arrived about 11 o'clock, where he was received with civil and military honours, after a stay of two hours proceeded to Hartford. The President will leave Hartford this morning for New-London.

From the Connecticut Times.

Arrival of the President at Hartford.

It was not ascertained until Saturday last, that our distinguished Chief Magistrate would honor this city with his presence. As soon, however, as it was reduced to a certainty, the united voice of our citizens called for a feeble demonstration of the respect they felt for the man whom "THEY DELIGHT TO HONOUR." The Aldermen and Common Council, (the Mayor being absent) assembled at an early hour, and voted that the Aldermen prepare and deliver an address to the President. A committee of arrangements, consisting of gentlemen of both political parties, was appointed to make the necessary preparations.—The first company of the Governor's Horse Guards, commanded by Major Buck, were requested to repair to Wethersfield, there to receive the President, and escort him into this city. The Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Ripley, were also requested to parade on the South Green, and fire the customary salutes, on the approach of the President. Both these companies were in perfect readiness to perform their respective duties. Information was, however, received, at about 5 o'clock, P. M. that the President would not arrive here until the Monday following; although the impatience of the people to see the supreme Magistrate of the Union, had already thronged our streets with anxious spectators.

On Monday the first company of the Governor's Horse Guards, under the command of Major Buck, repaired to Wethersfield, about four miles from this city, to receive the President. A large concourse of citizens from this and the neighbouring towns also assembled there, and escorted his Excellency to the South Green, in this city, where the Hartford Artillery commanded by Capt. Ripley—the E. Hartford Artillery, commanded by Capt. Olmsted—the Sinsbury Artillery, commanded by Capt. Humphrey—the whole commanded by Col. Johnson, fired a national salute. He was then received by the first company of the Governor's Horse Guards, com-

manded by Major Johnson, Capt. Rockwell, Capt. Willard, Capt. Brown's Infantry Company, and a detachment of Cavalry, under the command of Col. Gleason, the whole of the immense blazes of Soldiers and Citizens, escorted the President over the bridge, which was elegantly ornamented with three lofty flags thrown over it, composed of green and laurel—from the one was suspended a label—"JULY 4, 1817."—He was then escorted to Morgan's Coffee-House, where, amidst a throng of Soldiers and Citizens, more numerous than was ever before witnessed in this city.

Soon after his arrival he was dressed by John Morgan, Esq., an alderman of the city, in behalf of the Corporation, to which the President gave an extemporaneous answer.—He then proceeded to view the troops, accompanied by General Swift and Mr. Mason, private secretary.

After reviewing the troops, his Excellency visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

This day at an early hour, he visited the State Arsenal, in this town, after which he will proceed to Springfield, (Mass.) to examine the United States Armory, &c. at that place from Springfield, it is said he will proceed to New-London, via Hartford, on his tour to the eastward.

The following is the Address delivered to the President.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir—The pleasing duty has devolved on us, of presenting you the congratulations of the citizens of Hartford, on your arrival in this city. It is with sentiments of respect and private worth, no less than respect for official dignity, that the personal presence of the first Magistrate of our Nation is associated.

The endearing relation which exists between the people of a free country, and their political ruler, and guide, is peculiarly fitted to cherish and enoble these sentiments.

It is no less our happiness, than yours, that your administration has commenced at a period guided by the recent exploits of our Army and Navy, and at the same time enjoying the tranquility and security of peace; when full scope is given to the enterprise, industry and skill of our citizens, in the employment of agriculture and manufactures; when the pursuits of science, and the cultivation of the arts of civilized life, are encouraged by appropriate rewards; and when the spirit of party, with its concomitant jealousies and misrepresentations, no longer render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by paternal affection. We anticipate in your administration, commenced under such auspices, blessed with the smiles of HIM "whose dominion is an everlasting dominion," a period of glory to our country, and of honour to yourself.

The state of Connecticut, as we was among the first to adopt the Constitution of the United States, so will she always be among its most ardent and zealous supporters.

The people of this State, while they cherish a high spirit of freedom, are from the force of our institutions and habits, distinguished also for their love of order, submission to the laws. In pursuing a policy, which, as we confidently expect, will give the best effect to the principles of our government, establish commerce upon a permanent basis; renders us strong and independent; confer on us a distinct and elevated national character; and secure to our country the high advantages which seem destined for her by Providence; you may be assured of a hearty support.

May Heaven grant, sir, that your life may be long and happy; & that the freedom and independence of our country, may be perpetual.

JOHN MORGAN.

In behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the city of Hartford.

Hartford, June 23, 1817.

To which the President made the following reply.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HARTFORD.

Fellow-Citizens—I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the favourable sentiments which you have expressed towards me, and the kind and friendly manner in which you have received me.—One can take more interest in

do, in the happy condition. Having witnessed with institutions, heartily satisfied sequences are and which you ascribed in the need with peace and commerce, abiding, and daily gaining on is peculiar prospect of the most flattering the arts and a cultivated, and as strong an air of liberty, furnished, that among the most of that cause, excellent Const.

FROM A C. Middlebury.

At nine o'clock, President of the State, accompanied by General Swift and Mr. Mason, private secretary, arrived here. He was then escorted to Morgan's Coffee-House, where, amidst a throng of Soldiers and Citizens, more numerous than was ever before witnessed in this city.

Soon after his arrival he was dressed by John Morgan, Esq., an alderman of the city, in behalf of the Corporation, to which the President gave an extemporaneous answer.—He then proceeded to view the troops, accompanied by General Swift and Mr. Mason, private secretary.

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The endearing relation which exists between the people of a free country, and their political ruler, and guide, is peculiarly fitted to cherish and enoble these sentiments. It is no less our happiness, than yours, that your administration has commenced at a period guided by the recent exploits of our Army and Navy, and at the same time enjoying the tranquility and security of peace; when full scope is given to the enterprise, industry and skill of our citizens, in the employment of agriculture and manufactures; when the pursuits of science, and the cultivation of the arts of civilized life, are encouraged by appropriate rewards; and when the spirit of party, with its concomitant jealousies and misrepresentations, no longer render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by paternal affection. We anticipate in your administration, commenced under such auspices, blessed with the smiles of HIM "whose dominion is an everlasting dominion," a period of glory to our country, and of honour to yourself.

do, in the present prosperous and happy condition of our country. Having witnessed two wars, attended with eminent distress, and which made a severe trial of our institutions, I see, with the most hearty satisfaction, the happy consequences attending our exertions, and which you have so justly described in the review of them. Blessed with peace, agriculture, the arts, and commerce flourishing; jealousy subsiding, and our bond of union daily gaining strength, our situation is peculiarly happy, and the prospect of its long continuance the most flattering.—In a State where the arts and sciences are so happily cultivated, and which has evinced so strong an attachment to the cause of liberty, full confidence is entertained, that it will always be found among the most zealous supporters of that cause, and of our most excellent Constitution.

JAMES MONROE.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Middletown, Conn. June 23, 1817.

At nine o'clock this morning the President of the United States, accompanied by his Secretary and General Swift of the Engineer Corps, arrived here. At Durham, six miles south, he was met by a large and respectable committee, together with a number of our citizens, and a company of cavalry, who escorted him to this place. Upon his approach to the town, he was received by several companies of Infantry and a large concourse of the inhabitants. He was mounted on an elegant white horse, provided for the occasion; and as he rode along, the unaffected truly republican simplicity of his department attracted for our Chief Magistrate that spontaneous tribute which many a crowned head may wish for, but can never hope to receive.

The highest officer of our republic, passing through a section of the country which he had never before beheld, with all the plainness of a private citizen, requiring no attention but every where met by voluntary demonstrations of attachment, presented a spectacle deeply interesting and morally sublime.

After breakfast, the President took a survey of different manufacturing establishments in the town and its vicinity. He visited the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Starr's, the sword manufactory of Messrs. Starr's, and Mr. Johnson's manufactory of rifles, that species of arms in the use of which Americans particularly excel, and which are aided by the energetic measures of Mr. Monroe, contributed so much to our glorious victory at New-Orleans. The President and General Swift were so highly pleased with the specimens of Messrs. Starr's workmanship, that they each procured one of their beautiful swords, which for temper and proof are probably superior to any made in Europe. In the afternoon the President was accompanied on his way to Hartford for three or four miles by a large number of the citizens, many of whom, together with a troop of horse, escorted him as far as Weathersfield, (12 miles from that place) where they were met by the inhabitants and military of that town and of Hartford, who conducted him to the latter city in every handsome style.

In Middletown there are but two officers who served in the army of the American revolution. The President, whose gallantry in that service is tested by honourable wounds, was particularly attentive to them both, and feelingly recognized, as an acquaintance during the revolutionary war, one of them who is now broken down by infirmities and age.

If our reception of the President cannot vie in splendor with that of large cities, we may yet venture to assert that few other places have welcomed him with more cordiality and respect.

From the Boston Patriot.

The general committee of arrangements, appointed by the town of Boston, to adopt and cause to be carried into effect, such measures as they might think proper, for the reception of the President of the United States, met at Faneuil Hall, June 20th, 1817, when the following order of procession was directed:

Order of Procession.

On the morning of the day, on which the President of the United States will approach the town of Boston, those citizens who intend to do honour to his entrance into this city, by appearing on horseback, in the cavalcade of citizens, will assemble on Common-street. The

day and hour for assembling will be hereafter communicated.

The line will be formed with its right near the south end of the Mall, opposite to the southern block of brick buildings in Common-street; from whence the whole will proceed through Nassau-street and Orange-street, near to the line between Roxbury and Boston, on Washington-street, and draw up on its westerly side.

Carriages will proceed singly to Washington-street, also near the line between Roxbury and Boston, where they will halt, and remain on the easterly side of the street, facing southerly.

The centre of Washington-street will be reserved for the squadron of cavalry under major Phelps, that corps having been designated by the proper authority to act as a military escort on this occasion.

1. On the arrival of the President of the U. S. (and he being ready to proceed) the squadron of cavalry will take up the march, succeeded by

2. Major-General Crane, Brigadier-Generals Dearborn and Guild, of the first division, with their respective suits.

3. James Prince, esq. marshal of Massachusetts district, and Samuel Bradford, esq. sheriff of Suffolk county.

4. The committee of arrangements on horseback—chairman of the committee.

5. President of the United States

6. Suit of the President, including officers of the U. S. army and navy.

Should any part of the committee of arrangements ride in carriages, they will fall in the rear of the U. S. officers of the army and navy.

8. Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, leader of the Boston cavalcade. (Cavalcade of Citizens of Boston)

9. Field, regimental staff, and company of officers, of the first division of militia, mounted and in uniform.

10. Citizens of Norfolk county, &c. mounted.

11. Line of carriages from Boston.

12. Line of carriages from Norfolk county, &c.

The whole being thus formed, will proceed through Washington-street and Orange-street, to Boylston-market—thence through Boylston-street, to an opening in the Common, between the Mall and Gun-House—whence to the right and pass thro' a lane, which will be formed by the scholars of the different schools in Boston, attended by their several instructors—thence northwardly, across the common, towards the state house, to a point opposite the west end of water-street—thence wheeling, will proceed across the Mall, through winter-street, Marlboro'-street and Corn-Hill; north side the old state-house and state-street, and by the east side of Broad-street, as far as Milk-street; thence wheeling, will move by the west side of Broad-street, to State-street, and by the south side of State-street, to the exchange coffee-house; where the President of the U. States will leave the procession. The cavalcade of citizens will then move towards the common, where they will separate.

By order of the committee of arrangement.

Charles Bulfinch, Chairman.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 3.

Died—On the 24th ultimo, Thomas McKean, L. L. D. former Governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

COMMUNICATED.

The Street Commissioners having employed persons, this week, to take up and destroy as much as possible the thistles that have lately become so formidable a nuisance in all vacant places, earnestly call upon proprietors of lots to aid the undertaking, by having them removed therefrom at the same time.

Wednesday, 2d July.

For Sale,

That well known property formerly occupied by Mr. William Whittington, and at present by Mr. William Duvall, opposite to the north-east corner of the market house, and fronting the dock. It is the best water stand in this city for a grocery store. It is a large and commodious house, calculated for the accommodation of a family, with a large store and ware house, and about ten feet wharf and a large back lot. Any one inclined to purchase will find the terms accommodating by applying to

Samuel Pedco.

Annapolis, July 1.

SALE POSTPONED!
The sale of the following described **PROPERTY** did not take place at the time heretofore advertised, on account of the weather.

LANDS—FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on **FRIDAY**, the eighteenth day of July next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

Two Valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, part of the real estate of Belt Mullikin, deceased, viz: **SIMPSON'S CHOICE**, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, bounding on one of the branches of the Patuxent River, about four miles south of the road from Baltimore to Washington, and nearly equidistant from those two cities and from the city of Annapolis. The improvements on this farm are, a large frame dwelling house, frame kitchen, several houses for negroes, a corn house, stables, two tobacco houses and two orchards, containing a variety of fruit trees.—There is a good proportion of woodland, a part of which is heavily timbered; this land is under good enclosure, well supplied with excellent water, and has a mill seat on it—the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is improvable by the use of plaster. This farm will be first offered for sale at the hour above mentioned, at the dwelling houses; and the trustee will then proceed to

Another **TRACT**, called **WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING**, about two miles from the former, containing about three hundred acres, on which there is a good frame of a dwelling house, under roof, but unfinished, about 100 acres of this land is cleared and enclosed with good fences, the remaining 200 in wood, consisting of hickory, oak and some large yellow pine.—The soil is kind and well adapted to the growth of corn, rye and tobacco, and there are also a number of excellent springs on this farm. The whole of the above property lies within ten miles of navigable water. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the lands previous to the sale, and particular information respecting them, may be obtained from the subscriber in Baltimore.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest in equal proportions, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale.

Basil D. Mullikin, Trustee.

July 3.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, July 1, 1817

Wm. Brewer, Jno. W. Beard, Basil Brown, John Brice, John Brewer, Thadus Brown, Mary Anne Bright, John Barry Jr John H. Brown, Thomas H. Powrie (5) Elizabeth Gratchley, Mary Chains, Jesse Cage, Nicholas Carroll, John Canning, Daniel Carroll, William Davis, William Duncan (2) William Duvall, George Dunn, Peter Emmerson (2) John Ennis, Augustin Gambriel, Anne Gambriel, Richard Gray, William H. Hall, Henry Hall, Hecker Hoag, Thomas Harrison, Elizabeth S. Harwood, Samuel S. Hopkins, Nicholas Hetinger, William D. Jacobs, Sally Jones, Mrs. R. Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy, Latty Kerner, William Kilty (2) Major Linn, Elizabeth Lowman, Martha Leard, Daniel Mahorney, Raisin Moxley, Smith Middleton, William P. Matthews, Frederick Mackuhn, Wm. McMahon, Rebecca Newton, Elizabeth Orme, Zach. Phelps, Anthony Ross, John T. Richardson, Judge Ridgley, Priscilla Richardson, Lane D. Spencer, John Sabin, Mr. B. Smith, R. G. Stockett, William S. Stockett, T. N. Stockett, Henrietta Maria Smith (2) Sabret Smith, John Smith (3) Mary Sifton, Commodore Taylor, Matilda Thompson, Edward Tilley, Richard B. Watts (4) James Watkins, Henry Woodward (2) Jonathan Weadon, Allen Warfield, Susanna Williams, Thomas White, Christostomos Weiss, Lilburn Williams, Robert Young (2) Benjamin Wells, Chs. Warfield, Edward Williams (2)

All persons indebted for postage are requested to call or send to the Post-Office and pay their accounts, and not wait to be called upon; it is not convenient, neither is it reasonable that the Post-Master should have the trouble of sending to each individual who may owe him the postage of a few letters.

July 3.

James Munroe, & Co.

Being desirous of disposing of the whole of their present

Stock of Goods,

Have determined to sell them at the most reduced prices. These GOODS were for the most part purchased by them within a few months; upon examination they will be found to be cheap—Terms Cash.

They are much in want of money. Those persons who are indebted to them, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts.

June 26.

2

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 1, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Childs, administratrix of Joseph Childs, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Childs, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this first day of July, 1817.

Eleanor Childs, adm'r.

July 3.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 24, 1817.

On application by petition of Frederick Grammer, administrator of Henry Grammer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Grammer late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1817.

Frederick Grammer, adm'r.

July 3.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public Sale, on **Thursday the 17th day of July next**, a part of the personal estate of Francis T. Clements, late of said county, deceased, viz: the whole of his household furniture, and the stock on the farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and all the farming utensils. The sale will commence at the late residence of the deceased, in the city of Annapolis, and from thence will be adjourned to the farm about 4 miles from the city.

The terms of Sale are these—Cash will be required for all sums not exceeding \$20, and all sums exceeding that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond, with two approved securities, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

Joseph Green, } ex'rs.
Sarah Clements, }
June 12.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

I certify that John Miller this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, an iron grey Mare about fourteen and an half hands high, six or seven years old, a natural trotter. She has two old shoes behind, and one on the left foot before, there is some red hairs on each jaw, and a saddle mark on the back, a hanging mane and switch tail. She has been worked in gears. Given under the hand of one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 23d day of June, 1817.

Thos. Worthington, Jr.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Miller.

Near Rummells' tavern.

June 26.

3w.

THE

Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office—Price \$ 1.50.

June 26.

2

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th June, 1817.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking-house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

By order,

2 Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on **Monday the 28th day of July next**, two tracts of Land, lying in St. Mary's county, near the Queen Tree, known by the name of Back Lands, and Spaulding's Adventure, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about six hundred acres; a very great proportion of this land is level, and I suppose might be improved by the use of clover and plaster; it also abounds with chestnut, white oak and poplar; about three miles from the Patuxent river, with the main road; but I have been informed that a road may be cut so as not to exceed one and an half miles. This land would be of immense advantage to gentlemen holding lands on the river scarce of timber, and will be sold low for Cash. Should this land not be sold before the above date, at private sale, in which event public notice will be given, it will then positively be offered to the highest bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Horrell.

Calvert county,

June 26, 1817.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on **Monday the 30th inst** on the lot lately occupied by Mrs. A. Peniston, deceased, all the property belonging to the deceased, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: beds, headsteads, blankets, &c. also some handsome cut glass. A credit of three months will be allowed on all sums exceeding ten dollars that amount and under, cash; bonds with approved security will be required before the delivery of the property. At the same time and place will be rented out until the first day of October next, the house and lot.

Thos. T. Morgan.

June 26.

Petition of Joseph Sands, Sarah Sands, Ann Sands, Joseph Sands jr. and John Sands.

To the honourable Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington. The petition states, that a certain John Davidson, deceased, by his last will and testament devised all his real estate to his wife, Ann Maria Davidson, and directed and empowered her to sell the same, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the debts of the said John Davidson; that the said Ann Maria died without having performed the trust reposed in her by the said will; that the petitioners, are large creditors of the said John; that he left a large real estate in the District of Columbia, liable to the trust aforesaid, but which cannot be sold by reason of the death of the said Ann Maria; the petitioners therefore pray a trustee may be appointed by the court to perform the trust created by the said John in his will. And it appearing that the heirs of the said John Davidson do not reside within the District of Columbia, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given for six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, published at Annapolis, to the heirs of the said John Davidson to appear and answer to the said petition by the first Monday of November next, or the matters therein stated will be taken "pro confesso," and such decree made in the case, upon proof of the publication of this order, as the court shall deem just and equitable.

By order,

2 Wm. Brent, Clk.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Vachel Warfield, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Charles G. Warfield, adm'r.

June 26.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$ 1.50.

April 19.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

HESSIAN FLY. LAWLER WHEAT.

At a meeting of the cultivators of the Lawler Wheat, and others, at New Baltimore, on the 27th day of May, 1817, it was, on motion, Resolved, That in consequence of the providential exemption which this wheat has experienced in this and former years, from the ravages of the Hessian fly, in this neighbourhood, a duty is imposed on the cultivators of it, to endeavour to render this blessing as diffused as possible. That a principal means of effecting that object will be to give publicity to the evidences of the fact. Therefore, it is also resolved, That it is proper to appoint a committee to prepare such a statement of facts on the subject of the Lawler Wheat, as are notoriously within the knowledge of the people of this neighbourhood, and which may be substantiated by incontrovertible testimony, if required, together with such certificates of experiments of a special nature, as may be deemed worthy of notice; and that the said committee report the same to a meeting to be held on Saturday next, the 31st inst. at Backland, Prince William county. The following gentlemen, to wit: John Love, Thomas Hutton, Gerrard Alexander, sen. George B. Pickett, Griffin Stith, Martin Maddux, and Owen Thomas, being named and presented, consented to serve as a committee, and the meeting adjourned.

MARTIN MADDUX, Sec.
WM. S. MOONEY, Clk.

The committee to whom was assigned, by a meeting held at New Baltimore, on the 27th inst. the duty of preparing such a statement of facts in relation to the kind of wheat called the Lawler Wheat, as are notoriously within the knowledge of the people of this neighbourhood, together with special certificates of experiments made, in proof of this wheat not being subject to injury from the Hessian fly, have endeavored in the best manner the time limited would allow them, to perform that duty; and report—That the following facts are notorious in this neighbourhood and can be supported by the testimony of many respectable men, to wit: That this wheat was introduced among us in the year 1810, in a small quantity, by James Lawler, (since dead) and who states that he had procured it in Chester county, in Pennsylvania, where it was called Jones' white wheat, and was said not to suffer injury by the Hessian fly. That it has been propagated with some attention in this neighbourhood, and in the course of its cultivation, including the present season, has not been injured by the Hessian fly. That the present crop of it is of luxuriant growth, in proportion to the land, and promises an abundant harvest, while every other kind of wheat is injured in a most serious degree. It is a smooth headed, white wheat of tall growth, nearly on a medium between rye and the bearded wheat, later from three to six days than the golden beard, when sowed at the same time, and when the fly has not injured the bearded kind; but from that circumstance, this year appears to be in an equal state of forwardness with the best bearded wheat, it having met with no obstacle in its growth, and the season having been good. A peculiarity of general notoriety, is that of its appearance of firing to a very great degree, soon after the commencement of the spring growth; the lower blades which seem only to have been intended to survive the winter, turn yellow and die, without affecting the stalk. There has been constantly found in it, a few grains of red chaff wheat, the p. in a deep red; this kind of wheat is subject to injury from the fly, as experiments have shown. The committee have thought proper to confine their report to statements of a general nature, rather choosing to submit to the test of investigation, if deemed necessary by any one, their individual relations of more particular matters, belonging to the subject, and therefore refer to such statements, together with those of others, who have presented the result of their experiments and observations.

John Love,
Thomas Hutton,
Gerrard Alexander sen.
George B. Pickett,
Griffin Stith,
Martin Maddux,
Owen Thomas.

I have sowed the Lawler wheat for four years past on the Buckland

farm, and have never known the crop injured by the Hessian fly—this year it has an unusually healthy and abundant appearance. I have also sowed last fall of the bearded kind, and early wheat, both of which are much injured by the fly; the early white wheat in a less degree than the other, yet the injury to that is not less than one half the crop. I am enabled to make a more accurate estimate of the injury done the early wheat, from the circumstance of the same ground having been two years in Lawler wheat, appearing to be doubly as thick sown, although there has been no exhausting crop since taken from the land, and it has received two dressings of plaster, and the present much more propitious to the growth of plants than that; I reaped of the Lawler wheat twenty-five bushels to the acre. I do not think the product this year in the early wheat will exceed ten or twelve bushels, if what remains is harvested; but it is daily falling from the inflictions of the fly; I think I shall lose seven hundred bushels, by sowing 65 bushels of the May wheat last fall.

The first year I sowed the Lawler wheat, I reaped eleven for one, which was a full crop for the quality of the ground; from the land adjoining it in the same field I did not get more than three for one; that year many crops were destroyed by the rust and rot, my Lawler wheat was not hurt. The next year I sowed seventy-five bushels of it, and one hundred and ninety five of other kinds (making 270 bushels). I made more from the Lawler wheat than all the rest. The third year I sowed of it nearly my whole crop, which in respect both to quantity and quality was the best I ever made from the same number of acres. The last fall I sowed ninety bushels of the bearded, and 371 of the Lawler wheat, and I think there is no part of the Lawler wheat of ninety bushels seeding, which will not, if present appearances are realized, produce threefold more than the bearded.

The product of the Lawler wheat in flower, is as great I think as any other of the white wheat, and the quantity as excellent as any I have seen. There was ground at my mill, last season upwards of five thousand bushels of it, to a good profit, after giving a barrel more of superfine flour for each one hundred bushels, than is customary for red wheat.

John Love.

In 1812 or 1813, I obtained one bushel and three pecks of Lawler wheat, sowed it late, and although apparently injured by the rust, made twenty one and one half bushels of merchantable wheat; my crop that year was materially injured by the fly, except the above small quantity. Last year I commenced sowing about the 15th of September, and that is now the most promising part of my crop, and appears to be entirely exempt from the fly; and although I have found occasionally a fly in the wheat, on strict examination, I am left to doubt, whether it is not combined entirely to the mixture which is generally found in the wheat; neither has it ever been injured since by the rust. Numerous instances and experiments made by different persons near me, in several years past, are such as constrain me to believe that the Lawler wheat is providentially exempt from the ravages of the Hessian fly; I have sowed last fall about four hundred bushels of the Lawler kind, and twenty of the bearded: I think I shall not make more than a third of a crop from the bearded wheat, owing to the depredations of the fly, and calculate on a loss of two hundred bushels, from having seeded the twenty of bearded, instead of Lawler, as the ground is of good quality.

Thomas Hutton.

I have made one crop of the Lawler wheat, which was of excellent quality; but I thought the yield was not so great as that of some other wheat. The Hessian fly did not injure it in the slightest degree. My present crop is chiefly of the Lawler wheat, and very slightly injured by the fly, as there can only here & there be found an affected bunch, after the strictest search, and my other wheat, the Mountain white and the Baltimore bearded, is so injured as not to leave room to expect any thing like a half crop. I am of opinion that the Lawler wheat will bear sowing early in September, without danger of material injury from the fly. I will add, that my seed wheat was a little mixt, and

the quantity of fly injured is not. I think greater than the mixture of other wheat.

Isaac Foster.

May 27, 1817.

I obtained from my neighbour, James Lawler, in the fall of 1811, a half bushel of wheat, which he brought the seed of from Chester county, Pa. on account of its resisting the Hessian fly. I sowed it in November, and raised seven and a half bushels, which I sowed in 1812, and raised one hundred and ten, and have since continued to sow said wheat; my crops last year and this are entirely of that kind; I would sow no other, being satisfactorily convinced from experiment and observation, that the fly would not affect it. I believe said wheat is of superior quality to any raised in this neighbourhood for some years; as a proof Mr. Love gave me for my last crop a barrel of flour, in the hundred bushels, more than for other wheat, and told me notwithstanding his profits were more than they were in the red wheat; also, I lately sent 9 bushels & three pecks by measure, weighing at the mill ten bushels and twenty six pounds had it ground for family use, from which I get, after the common toll, the tenth was taken, four hundred and fifty-four pounds of excellent flour. Said wheat has not been injured since I raised it by any disaster, except the second crop injured a little by rust, as was my other crop of wheat the same year.

Wm. Hutton.

Buckland, Kinsley Mills, May 26. Having been, during the last and present year, principal miller in Mr. Love's mill, called Kinsley, I hereby certify, that I have ground for the past season, upwards of five thousand bushels of the Lawler wheat, and for the portion of it ground for others, have given at the rate of 21 barrels of superfine flour for each one hundred bushels; and I am satisfied a better profit has been made on that than the average of red wheat, ground at the rate of 20 barrels of superfine flour to the 100 bushels, and that it will yield as much flour as any other white wheat I have ever ground—it having been mixed with red wheat as it came into the mill, I cannot state what was the product of the whole, but I think it has exceeded 195 pounds of flour for four bushels 20 lbs. of wheat. Mr. William Hutton lately brought ten bushels and twenty six pounds, it was prepared for family use, and particularly well cleaned, not necessary to be screened or tanned; I ground it after taking toll, a tenth, and what remained produced two barrels of 195 pounds each, and 62 pounds of superfine flour.

Wm. Florence.

Mr. Love having stated, that he has had the mortification to hear that reports have been circulated that he intended to demand an exorbitant price, or exchange, for his Lawler wheat; on his motion, it was

Resolved unanimously, As the opinion of this meeting, that it would be improper, and might justly be deemed illiberal, in those who have been so favoured, as to be possessed of a species of wheat satisfactorily shown to resist the ravages of the fly, to require of such of their less fortunate fellow-citizens as are desirous of obtaining seed, a price for it beyond an equal exchange, and a fair compensation in addition, for the risk and trouble of getting out their crops in the summer season, and that from these considerations the price required by any member of this meeting shall not exceed the value (when a price is agreed on, or exchange, when exchange is made) of one bushel and an half of common wheat for one bushel of Lawler wheat.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings and certificates be transmitted to the editors of the National Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer for publication.

MARTIN MADDUX, Sec.
WM. S. MOONEY, Clerk.

Having sustained, in common with my neighbours, almost the entire loss of my growing crop of wheat from the ravages of the Fly, I was induced to visit the neighbourhoods of Haymarket, and Buckland, for the purpose of examining the Fly-proof wheat, known in these parts of the country by the name of Lawler wheat, and cultivated this year in considerable quantity, by Messrs. John Love, Griffin Stith, Wm. and Thos. Hutton, & others; I was fully satisfied, upon viewing

the respective farms of these gentlemen, that this wheat is entitled to the character of Fly-proof, the fields of each of them exhibiting the most abundant crops of wheat I have ever seen, below the Bull-run Mountain, and unless some future disaster shall befall them, will probably yield an average of from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre; it is proper to remark that on each of the farms of the above gentlemen, except Wm. Hutton, I found several of the other kinds of wheat, on others a fence or road only separating them, and in every instance the fly had injured the former very materially; while the latter or Fly-proof was left unhurt; I have therefore no hesitation in recommending this wheat to the attention of every farmer in Virginia, to be sowed in preference of any other; for myself I am fully convinced, under present circumstances, of the utility of sowing any other kind known among us in this state.

Gerrard Alexander, Sr.

I, Owen Thomas, do hereby certify, that December 1811, I was in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on a visit to my friends, where I understood that the Jones' white wheat was cultivated, and was told that since the introduction of that wheat there, they had not experienced any injury from the Hessian fly. I intended to have brought some of it to Virginia, but by different occurrences was prevented; after my return I found Mr. James Lawler of the same county I lived in, had brought a small parcel in from the same place, and had seeded it. I got seed of that, and have sowed it for four years past, it has never been injured by the fly. I sowed a part of my crop of Lawler wheat last fall in the first week in September, it is now the best wheat I have, in proportion to the quality of the land, and has not been at all injured by the fly; a part of my crop last year was injured by the rust, and I am satisfied it was owing to a particular cause, as some of it was not injured; and I do not believe that the Lawler wheat is more subject to rust than other kinds; I have sowed last fall my whole crop of it.

Owen Thomas.

I, John Brown, of Fauquier county, do hereby certify that on the 11th of September, 1813, I mixed 3 bushels of the Lawler wheat with 3 of the purple straw, and sowed them together, and sowed adjoining wholly of the Lawler; that the purple straw was almost wholly destroyed by the fly, and the Lawler mixed with it uninjured by it, and made as heavy a crop as might have been expected from the quantity of seed, but not near so heavy as the Lawler wheat adjoining it, which was unmixed with any other, I have continued to sow of the Lawler kind, and have not had any of my crops of that kind injured by the fly. I ground a part of my crop at Mr. Love's mill last season, and got 21 barrels of flour to the hundred bushels, and flour of excellent quality. I found among the Lawler wheat some heads of red chaff wheat, the grain of a deep red; I picked out the fall of 1814 a pint of that wheat, and sowed it by itself—the Hessian fly depredated on that and entirely destroyed it.

John Brown.

I commenced sowing the Lawler wheat in 1813, and have continued to cultivate it ever since, sowing generally several kinds, and have found it always to resist the fly, & not more subject to other disasters than the other wheat, but it is a about a week later. Finding the Lawler wheat foul with cockle and cheat, (the cause of which I know not.) I had determined not to sow any last fall, but at length concluded to sow 40 bushels in my corn land, & sowed my fallow of the Mountain white wheat, and now find the latter very much injured by the fly, and the Lawler not at all injured; and although the land which was fallowed is much richer than the corn land, it will not make as much per acre, from the present appearance. Last year I had four kinds of wheat in the same field, and now I find no volunteer wheat, only where the Lawler wheat was sown, and believe that the fly took the whole of the other volunteer wheat last fall, and did not touch the Lawler.

John Hampton.

May 31, 1817.

I, Joseph Ball, of Fauquier county, hereby certify, that in 1816, I ploughed in, in the month of August, my stubble, a part of which was of the Lawler wheat & a part

of the purple straw, and sowed the wheat which came up in the purple straw stubble was destroyed by the Hessian fly; but that which came up from the Lawler wheat stubble was not injured. Both these crops of wheat came up about the last of August or the first of September, from this circumstance, and the general experience I have had in the cultivation of the Lawler wheat, I am convinced it may be sowed in an early period, without risk from the fly.

Joseph Ball.

WILLIAM BREWER, who has opened a large and commodious saloon, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

The Union Tavern & City Hotel, in the lower collection District of Calvert County, Maryland, where the best Liquors, and fare of every description, will be served up.

For Sale or Exchange.

I will sell my farm, containing between 4 and 500 acres, on the Patuxent river, between Battle and Island creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland, abounding in rail timber and firewood, having an excellent orchard of choice fruits thereon. The building being commodious and convenient; fish, oysters, & wild fowl, to be had abundantly in their seasons, at the very door. Or I will exchange for a very small farm, in any of the upper counties of the western shore. As it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, or exchange, will view the premises, I deem it needless to enter more into details. Letters on the subject will not be attended to, as I wish persons disposed to bargain with me to examine my land and form their opinions from a view thereof, and not from any representation of mine.

J. J. Brooks.

April 17.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining. lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. The place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres, fence of four or five hundred yards length, running from the Head of Peter creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO. Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cloths, Liverpools & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery, Waldren's Prime Grain and other Sythes. Paints & Oils. A few hundred bushels of Oats & New Herring, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel, &c. June 5.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

NAME OF LAND.	AMT. WHEN CHARGEABLE.	YEARS DUE.
Doctor Thos. Bonner's heirs.	1814, 15, & 16.	97
Capt. Walter Smith's heirs.	1814, 15, & 16.	9
James John Skinner's heirs.	1815 & 16.	1
Thomas T. Somerville.	1815 & 16.	3
James Weema's heirs.	1814, 15, & 16.	5
John M. Dowell's heirs.	1815 & 16.	94

By order of the Commissioners of the tax of Calvert county notice is here given, that unless the county charges on the above lands shall be paid by Aquilla G. Bowen, Collector of the Collection District aforementioned, within thirty days after the publication of the above notice, the lands aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon will be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
Ben. Gray, Clk. Comm'r. Tax.
June 19, 1817.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, he has a smooth black skin, full lips, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oxburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides overcloaths not particularly recollected. He is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in jail, so that I get him again, shall be taken in Anne Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout.
Whitehall, Anne Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county. Orphans Court, June 10, 1817.

On application by petition of Martha J. Wylie and George Shaw, administrators of John V. Wylie, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John V. Wylie, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of June, 1817.
Martha W. J. Wylie, } Adm'rs.
George Shaw, }
June 12, 1817.

Anne Arundel County Court, April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Deale having satisfied the said court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property and to shew cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto as prayed.

Test, Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, will be offered at Public Sale on Thursday the 10th day of July next, at Friendship, a tract of land containing 50 acres more or less, the property of Richard Carr, lying in the lower part of Anne Arundel county. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the land as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view it. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest on the same. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Benjamin Piddell, Trustee.
June 19, 1817.

To Travellers

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM, Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.
James Carroll.
May 15, 1817.

Boarding House.

MRS. ROBINSON
Has removed to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Brewer, opposite to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding by the Day, Week, Month or Year. Mrs. Robinson will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may honour her with their patronage.
Annapolis, May 29, 1817.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.
The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers } 9 cents
Directions for Prayer } 6¢
Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer } 1¢
On Baptism } 6¢
On the Lord's Supper } 6¢

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has recently received an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Uncommonly cheap superfine cloths; cambric, book, jaconet, leno, figured, striped & corded muslins; silk and cotton hosiery assorted; linen cambrics and handkerchiefs; Irish linens, sheetings, diapers and lawns; assorted; gingham, calicoes & muslin; blue, white & yellow nankeens; long cloth, steam loom and colerain shirtings; levantine flourence and satins; lustrings & ribbons assorted; twilled cotton cassimeres assorted; 3-4 & 6-4 dimities do. super & common bed ticking; India sheeting; cottons; brown and white Russia sheetings; ticklenburgs, bur lapa, hessians, white and brown rolls; with a variety of other articles in the Dry Good line too numerous to particularize.

He has, as usual, fresh teas, choice Old Wines by the quarter cask or smaller quantity; brandies, spirit, gin, sugar, coffee, &c. old and common whiskey by the barrel or smaller quantity.

Also scythes, hoes, spades and shovels, nails assorted; together with a variety of articles of Ironmongery.

All which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers.

Persons whose Accounts have been standing twelve months, or more, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

He has for sale, on commission, for cash, Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugars, at the following prices per hundred, half or quarter, to wit—best loaf 28 cts. lump 21 cts. piece 21 & 23 cts. per pound.
May 29, 1817.

Anne Arundel County Court, April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplement thereto as prayed.
Test, Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.
May 22, 1817.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tizzard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her cloathing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.
Wm. B. Beanes.
Upper Marlboro? 42
Sept 26.

Anne Arundel county, sc.

certify that John Miller this day brought before me as a trespassing stranger, an iron grey Mare about fourteen and a half hands high, six or seven years old, a natural trotter. She has two old shoes behind, and one on the left foot before, there is some red hairs on each jaw, and a saddle mark on the back, a hanging mane and switch tail. She has been worked in gears. Given under the hand of one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 23d day of June, 1817.
Thos. Worthington, Jr.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
John Miller.
Near Rummel's tavern.
June 26, 1817.

A Variety of Household Furniture

Will be offered for Sale, on Saturday the 12th day of July next, at the Ball Room in this city. The terms of sale will be a credit of eight months for all sums above twenty dollars, on the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of sale; and for all sums under twenty dollars Cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
William Coton,
For the Proprietors.
June 26.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.
Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery, Walden's Prime Grain and Grass Sythes.

Paints & Oils.
A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn, New Herrings, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel, &c. 6 7w
June 5.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres, a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27, 33 J. T. Chase.
By His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the thirty-sixth section of the constitution and form of government, that "the Council shall have power to make the great seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Chancellor, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this State." And whereas, under and in virtue of the said power, the board have lately caused to be made of steel a seal, with certain devices, and with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland" inscribed thereon. And whereas the same hath been delivered to the honourable the Chancellor, to be kept and used as the great seal of this State. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, declaring the seal so aforesaid made, and delivered to the Chancellor, and none other, to be the great seal of the State of Maryland. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.
C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
By His Excellency's command.
Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.
Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rachel Warfield, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
Charles G. Warfield, adm'r.
June 26, 1817.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

Jno. T. Barber.
Annapolis, March 27.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Monday the 28th day of July next, two tracts of Land, lying in St. Mary's county, near the Queen Tree, known by the name of Back Lands, and Spaulding's Adventure, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about six hundred acres; a very great proportion of this land is level, and I suppose might be improved by the use of clover and plaster; it also abounds with chestnut, white oak and poplar; about three miles from the Patuxent river, with the main road; but I have been informed that a road may be cut so as not to exceed one and an half miles. This land would be of immense advantage to gentlemen holding lands on the river scarce of timber; and will be sold low for Cash. Should this land not be sold before the above date, at private sale, in which event public notice will be given, it will then positively be offered to the highest bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Calvert county, 3 John Horrell.
June 26, 1817.

Petition of Joseph Sands, Sarah Sands, Ann Sands, Joseph Sands jr. and John Sands.

To the honourable Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington. The petition states, that a certain John Davidson, deceased, by his last will and testament devised all his real estate to his wife, Ann Maria Davidson, and directed and empowered her to sell the same, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the debts of the said John Davidson; that the said Ann Maria died without having performed the trust reposed in her by the said will; that the petitioners, are large creditors of the said John, that he left a large real estate in the District of Columbia, liable to the trust aforesaid, but which cannot be sold by reason of the death of the said Ann Maria; the petitioners therefore pray a trustee may be appointed by the court to perform the trust created by the said John in his will. And it appearing that the heirs of the said John Davidson do not reside within the District of Columbia, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given for six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, published at Annapolis, to the heirs of the said John Davidson, to appear and answer to the said petition by the first Monday of November next, or the matters therein stated will be taken "pro confesso," and such decree made in the case, upon proof of the publication of this order, as the court shall deem just and equitable.

By order, Wm. Brent, Clk.

James Munroe, & Co.

Being desirous of disposing of the whole of their present Stock of Goods, Have determined to sell them at the most reduced prices. These GOODS were for the most part purchased by them within a few months; upon examination they will be found to be cheap—Terms Cash.

They are much in want of money. Those persons who are indebted to them, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts.
June 26, 1817.

THE Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office—Price \$1 50, June 26.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

New-London, July 2.

The President of the United States, intending to visit this place, on his tour through the Eastern States—and the citizens being desirous to show that respect which is due to his exalted station; the Corporation of this city made the necessary arrangements to receive him.

Jedediah Huntington, Thomas H. Cushing, Nicoll Fosdick, and Lyman Law, esqrs. were appointed a Committee of arrangements:—eight Marshals were also appointed, to assist in carrying into effect the arrangements of the Committee.

It was expected the President would arrive in the Steam boat Fulton, on Tuesday, the 24th ult. and arrangements were made to receive him at his landing. But it was afterwards ascertained, that he had gone to Springfield, and would arrive here by land.

When the Gazette of last week was issued from the press, it was, as then stated, the general expectation, that the President would arrive the next day. But on Wednesday, about 1 o'clock, P. M. signals from Prospect hill, the ringing of the bells, and a display of colours from the shipping in the harbour, announced the approach of the distinguished and highly respected Chief Ruler of the Nation.

The President, with his suite, was met by the Committee of arrangements; when, being escorted by the first Company of Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Dennis, and respectfully followed by a long procession of citizens, they passed down State-street and Bank-street, to the house of Mr. P. T. Taber, where arrangements had been made for his accommodation; the citizens, under direction of the Marshals, forming two lines, between which, preceded by the military, he passed to his lodgings. The President then received the customary salutes of the military, and was cheered by the grateful smiles of the people. Salutes were fired from the Artillery, from the United States vessels, and from Fort Trumbull.

Soon after, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council waited on the President, & presented an Address in behalf of the city, to which he made a reply. The Court of Common Pleas, then in session, accompanied by the principal gentlemen of the Bar, waited on him with their congratulatory respects. A number of other gentlemen were also introduced, presenting their congratulations.

The visit of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, to this place, was highly pleasing to the people, and cannot fail to excite in their minds, grateful sentiments for the mild and happy government, under which they live, and a high respect for him who is at the head of the Nation.

ADDRESS.

To the President of the U. States.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of New-London, in behalf of the Corporation, with high respect for his personal character, and great veneration for his exalted station, embrace this occasion to welcome the President of the United States, on his safe arrival in this place.

A visit from the Chief Magistrate of a nation, so respectable and important in the scale of political existence as the U. States, to this portion of the union, is an occurrence interesting to the Patriot, & highly gratifying to the feelings of this Community—an occurrence, which, as individuals, we shall remember, and which the Corporation will record.

It affords us consolation, that your administration has commenced at a period, favourable for improvement; for the establishment of a national—of an American character. A period when the storms of war have passed, and days of peace commenced—when party spirit is assuaged, and a spirit of mutual charity and forbearance nationally prevails.

That the President of the United States, in common with his fellow-citizens, is enjoying that state of peace, which his own agency and energy so essentially produced, is to us a source of pleasing reflection, and consideration.

We trust that we may be indulged in the pleasing contemplation that we possess our habitations in safety—that our shores are free from alarms, and that the waters of our harbour are relieved from the presence of a threatening, and an hostile fleet.

With great satisfaction we once more behold, in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, a man, who, in his youth had an agency in achieving with his sword, the independence, and establishing the pillars of that government, of which he is now the head, and which is the pride of America, and the wonder of the world.

From the high stations you have held, and honourably sustained.—From the eminent services you have rendered our common country, we have a happy assurance, under Divine Providence, of an honourable and prosperous administration; and that under the auspices of your government, we shall be a united and a happy people.

Nothing can give us more satisfaction than a contemplation of the present view and extensive survey which the President is taking of the northern section of that country, which is happily united under a government of energy and freedom; and of which, by the choice of a great and enlightened people, he is now the political head.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept our sincere wishes that your life may be prolonged and happy;—That your administration may be prosperous and blessed.—That your journey may be pleasant; and, that you may in health and safety, be returned to the bosom of your family, and all your endearing and domestic relations, with happiness and satisfaction.

Jeremiah G. Brainard, Mayor.
June 23, 1817.

The President's Reply.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of New-London.

Fellow-Citizens, In making a tour through the Eastern States, with a view to public defence, New-London, had a strong claim to attention; and in visiting it, I have been much gratified by the very friendly reception, which has been given to me.

Aware of the favourable circumstances, under which I have commenced the duties of the high trust, to which I have been appointed, by my fellow-citizens, it will be my zealous endeavour to derive from them, in the administration of the government, all the advantage which they can afford. It is only by making adequate preparation for war, now that we are blessed with peace, that we can hope to avert that calamity in future. It is only by a vigorous prosecution of the war, when it becomes inevitable, that its evils can be mitigated, and an honourable peace be soon restored.

In the pursuit of great national objects, it is equally the interest & the duty of the whole American people to unite. Happy in a government, which secures to us the full enjoyment of all our civil and religious rights, we have every inducement to unite in its support. With such union, we have nothing to dread from foreign powers.

For the kind interest, which you take in my welfare, I beg you to accept of my warmest thanks, and to be assured of the sincerity with which I reciprocate it, in favour of the Citizens of New-London and its vicinity.

JAMES MONROE.

On Thursday morning, the President, with his suite, attended by Com. Bainbridge, Capt. O. H. Perry, and other distinguished military and naval officers present, were conveyed in barges to Fort Trumbull.—On his leaving the wharf, a salute was fired by the Enterprise, Sloop of war; and on his landing, a salute was fired from the Fort.

After inspecting the site & works of Fort Trumbull, he proceeded across the harbour, to Groton, to visit Fort Griswold, that memorable spot, which a band of Volunteer Militia bravely defended, when assaulted by the British troops, Sept. 6th 1781,—and where, a large number were sacrificed after the surrender of the fort.

A national salute was fired from Fort Griswold, when the President landed. He was met by a committee of arrangements, and a large assemblage of the citizens of Groton, and the neighbouring towns,—all vying with each other, in expressions of respectful attention to him, whom the nation has distinguished by its honours.

He was then escorted to the Fort by the first company of Grenadiers, of the eighth regiment, commanded by Capt. Dabell, and accompanied by the select-men, and civil authority, and followed by a long cavalcade of citizens, to the gate of Fort Griswold.

He entered the Fort with his suite, the naval and military officers present, and several distinguished citizens.—In the Fort, at his request, some of the surviving heroes, who so valiantly defended it, in the revolutionary war, were introduced to the President.—The scene now became truly interesting.—After a lapse of so many years, Fort Griswold, and the Hill on which it stands, becomes again distinguished in the annals of our country.—There we behold the NATION'S CHIEF,—and at his side the hourly Veteran,—who, on that spot, thirty-seven years having since passed, stood as a Volunteer in defence of his COUNTRY and his HOME; and, after surrendering to a superior force, was wounded and left for dead.

Mr. Park Avery, and his brother Mr. Ebenezer Avery, of Groton, both upwards of seventy years of age, were among the few survivors present. Their scars were too conspicuous to permit them to escape the particular notice, and kind attention of President MONROE.—Past scenes crowded on his recollection, and when, under the impulse of the moment, he laid his hands on the traces of their wounds, these venerable patriots realized that their country blessed them, while her Chief gratefully noticed the scars which bore honourable testimony to their valour, and their sufferings in her defence.

After inspecting the Fort, and its very commanding site, the President was received by the military and citizens, who were paraded at the gate, and waiting with great order and decorum. He was then escorted in the same order as before, to the house of Capt. Elijah Bailey, where refreshments were prepared.

The Steam-Boat Fulton, Captain Law, having been politely offered, lay waiting at a short distance from the wharf.—The President being respectfully saluted, went on board the Fulton, and proceeded up the river Thames, about six miles, which gave opportunity for examining this important river, with its numerous and valuable accommodations for a Navy. He returned to this city about 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, he was received under a national salute, on board the Enterprise, sloop of war, which immediately weighed anchor, and proceeded out of the harbour, accompanied by the other vessels of the U. States, which had been ordered here for the purpose. A salute was fired from Fort Trumbull, as they passed.

We learn that the fleet proceeded to the entrance of the Gardiner's Bay, and, after the President had inspected that commodious bay for shipping, he proceeded to Stonington-Point, far famed for the valorous defence there made, during the late war, by about twenty volunteers, with only two 18 pounders, and a half finished redoubt.—From these two 18 pounders, a national salute was fired.—The President landed, and spent the night in Stonington—at sunrise on Saturday morning, he sailed for Newport.

Springfield, June 24.

On Tuesday of this week, the President of the United States left Hartford at 5 o'clock in the morning; he arrived at the line of Massachusetts on the west side of the Connecticut about 9 o'clock, where he was met by an escort from this town and the vicinity, consisting of about 60 gentlemen on horseback, and so many other gentlemen in carriages as to make the retinue extend more than a half mile, when in close order. In this manner he was introduced into town. At the bridge he was met by the artillery company commanded by Capt. Warriner, and a federal salute was immediately commenced, and the bells rung.—On his arrival at Bennett's Inn, he was received by a concourse of people as large as we recollect ever to have seen on any former occasion. The following address was then delivered by the chairman of the committee, to which the President made a highly satisfactory answer, verbally; a written one not being requested or expected.

May it please your Excellency—We wait on you as a committee in behalf of the people of this and the neighbouring towns, desirous to welcome your arrival within the limits of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Of such extent is the country over which, by the voice of the people, according to our excellent constitution, you are called to preside; so various and all important are the duties of your high station; that but a small portion of our citizens could ever expect the honor and favour of personally knowing their Chief Magistrate.

When your Excellency's intention to visit the northern states, during this season, and the other States of the Union, whenever your cares and arduous labours at the seat of government would admit of your leaving it, was announced, we contemplated it with pleasure, as having a tendency to draw still closer that bond of union, which ought never to be broken, or even relaxed, by the intrigues of foreign nations, or the faults and follies of our own.

In personally viewing the various establishments made by the government of the United States, since the adoption of the constitution for the security and defence of our country, we sincerely hope your Excellency will see much to approve; and that in this place you will find the efforts made to relieve us from that dependence on other nations for implements of war, (so painful to us during our struggle for independence) not unworthy of your notice and approbation.

We ardently wish your Excellency prosperity in your journeying; perfect self-complacency in your administration of the government; and, under the smiles of a kind Providence, all personal blessings.

And we are, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,
Thomas Dwight,
Roswell Lee,
John Ingersoll,
Samuel Lathrop,
Joshua Frost,
Committee.

Springfield, June 24.

The President and his suite went on horseback, escorted as before, to view the public works of the U. States. When he reached the public ground on the hill, he was again received with a federal salute. On his return to the inn, 410 children assembled from the several schools in the village, passed in procession before the door of the inn, where the President was. One of the committee said to the President, "We here present to your Excellency the hopes of our country, and we are endeavouring to train them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord and in the pure principles of republican government."

To which the President replied, "I am much pleased and gratified with their appearance, and I pray God to bless them and you, and carry your good design into effect."

The President left town about 4 o'clock, P. M. on his way to New-London, escorted by about 40 gentlemen on horseback to the line of Connecticut, on the east side of the river.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Hartford.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the favourable sentiments which you have expressed towards me, and the kind and friendly manner in which you have received me. No one can take more interest than I do in the present prosperous and happy condition of our country. Having witnessed two wars, attended with imminent distress, and which made a severe trial of our institutions, I see, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, the happy consequences attending our exertions, and which you have so justly described in the review you have taken of them. Blessed with peace, agriculture, the arts and commerce, flourishing; jealousies subsiding, and our bond of union daily gaining strength—our situation is peculiarly happy, and the prospect of its long continuance the most flattering. In a state where the arts and sciences are so happily cultivated, and which has evinced so strong an attachment to the cause of liberty, full confidence is entertained that it will be found among the most zealous supporters of that cause, and of our most excellent constitution.

Gloucester, June 25.

The citizens of this town held a meeting on Monday, the 23d inst. for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of the President of the United States, in the event of his visiting this town in his tour, in the manner

permitted by the citizens, enlightened, independent, and useful nation to their Chief Magistrate.

Benjamin K. Hough, Esq. chosen Moderator.

Voted unanimously, That a committee be appointed to make necessary arrangements for the reception of the President, viz. Col. William Pearce, Col. John Tucker, Dr. William Collins, Dr. Ebenezer Dale, Captain William Pearson, Mr. James Marshall, Capt. John Beach and Mr. William Saville.

The President passed the night in New-Port; arrived in Springfield yesterday; will leave this afternoon; pass in a military corps in Sekonk, and mine the manufactories there at Patuxet; then he will pass through Walpole, &c. to Dedham, where after dinner he will review the regiment of the 1st division, and pass the night at that place; on Wednesday morning he will enter the Capital, and as Dudley's regiment has been ordered to parade on that morning at Roxbury meeting-house, it is ascertained that he will take the railroad from Dedham to Roxbury. A committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Gray, Hon. Mr. Thomas, Hon. Mr. Oliver, Esq. Hon. Mr. G. Otis, and George Blake, Esq. have set out for Providence, to make known the wishes of the inhabitants of Boston, relative to his reception.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
Annapolis, Thursday, June 16.

The following interesting account of the celebration of Washington's birth day, by our countrymen in Paris, was not received until yesterday. We give it to our readers with much pleasure, as a proof of the Americans abroad, as well as at home, unite to celebrate every event which reflects honour on our country.—*Aut. Adv.*

Paris, Feb. 23.

The Americans in Paris assembled at Beauvilliers on the 22d Feb. at 6 P. M. at a dinner in honour of Gen. Washington's birth day. The party consisted of 30. Christopher Hughes, of Baltimore presided, supported by Charles King of N. York, Edward Coles of Virginia and S. C. Montgomery of Philadelphia as vice presidents. The invited guests were Mr. Gallatin on the right, and the veteran Marquis de la Fayette, on the left of the president. Young Fayette, and Duke Parish, who never loses an opportunity of showing his respect for every thing connected with the U. States.

The Marquis had rode 45 miles to be at the dinner, and had arrived in Paris only 10 minutes before the company sat down. There was an expression of pleasure on the countenance of every one present when they saw him enter the saloon. He was delighted to behold so numerous an assembly of Americans meeting to commemorate the birth of the illustrious father of the country, & to devote their thoughts exclusively to that happy land which flourishes under the benign results of the services and example of the great and good Washington whose equal has never yet been seen.

The following toasts were drank: "The day we celebrate—Immortalized by the birth of Washington." "Our Country—Happy, great, free; absence and distance but increase our affection for it."

The President of the United States.

The King of France.

The memory of Dr. Franklin. Our distinguished guest & patriot Gen. de la Fayette—One of the earliest defenders of liberty in the new world; one of its first advocates in the old.

General La Fayette arose, and with much feeling, said:

"While I most gratefully acknowledge these testimonies of your friendship, permit me to receive them as tokens of remembrance for that army of American brothers, who to boast of a Washington as their paternal chief. It is in the names of the surviving veterans, that I beg you to accept our affectionate thanks."

By Gen. La Fayette. To the memory of the American & French

...the country against foreign invasion.
By Mr. Gallatin. American institutions, which, to establish and to consolidate, was the principal object of Gen. Washington's life.
By Mr. Hughes. Gentlemen, I will give you the memory of an excellent and distinguished man, who was the personal friend of many of us, and the undoubted friend of America.
The memory of Alexander James Dallas.
By Mr. Coles. The allied sovereigns—may they remember the rights of other nations.
After Mr. Gallatin had retired, the president proposed the health of our worthy friend and minister, Albert Gallatin.
After the President had retired, the vice president proposed our countryman (Mr. Hughes) health and success to him.
When the Marquis rose to leave the table, the company all arose and gave him three hearty cheers (after our Yankee custom) which contributed not a little to amaze and alarm the French household.

From the Boston Centinel.
Humanity honoured and rewarded.
The following are communicated among the facts substantiated before the Trustees of the Humane Society, at their last meeting, of the intrepid exertions of Mr. Tewksbury, and his son, in saving the lives of several of our fellow citizens, as mentioned in a late Centinel. Few, if any instances, will be neglected, in which more skill and judgment have been evinced, or where a more deliberate and magnanimous exposure of life to jeopardy, in saving the lives of others has been exhibited.

On the 26th of May last, Mr. William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, and his son, Abijah R. Tewksbury, a lad 17 years old, were at work on the eastern part of Point Shirley, near Winthrop's Head. About 4 P. M. a boy came running from the Point, and informed him that a pleasure-boat had upset, in a direction between Deer Island and Long Island. Without waiting for further information, he immediately took his son into his canoe, set a small foresail, and ran through Pulling's Point-cut, towards Broad Sound. The wind was so high, that with the smallest sail the canoe nearly buried herself under water. Having relieved her, he stood in a direction for Long Island nearly half a mile, without discovering any indication of the object of his search. He then discovered his wife and children on the beach of Deer Island, running toward Sound Point. This induced him to keep on the same course, and in a short time discovered the heads of several men in the water, and as they rose and fell on the sea he was impressed with the belief there were more than twenty buffeting the waves, & contending against death. Being perfectly aware of the little burthen and slight construction of his canoe, and the being of the smallest class of "lappers," the wind blowing a violent gale—his apprehensions for his son's and his own safety—almost caused him to desist from the extreme peril of exposing his frail bark to be seized on by men, who, if they were to be rescued, would be rescued by despair, in the last struggle for life. He however pre- pared for the event, took in his sail, and among the drowning men with fixed determination to save one or perish in the attempt. By exertion of skill, to be equalled only by an aboriginal chief, in the management of a boat, he succeeded in getting seven persons on board. He was attempting to save the eighth, when his son exclaimed "Father, the canoe is sinking, we shall all perish." This exclamation calling his mind from the purpose on which it was bent, exposed to him his most perilous situation. Six inches of water to his canoe—nine in number on board—the upper part of her gunwale but three inches above water—the wind high—a heavy sea running, and constantly washing on board, and nearly a mile from the nearest land.

That nine might even have a chance of being saved, he was obliged to leave one unfortunate man hanging on the stern of the jolly boat to the pleasure boat. Of the men saved, one was so little exhausted, that he could assist in bail- ing—and the others lay motionless, apparently lifeless, on the bottom of the canoe. There not being room to row, Mr. T. had no alternative but to paddle his boat before the wind, and was but able to

reach the extremity of Sound Point. The instant she struck, she was filled with water from the violence of the sea. Exertions were still necessary to save the five helpless men in the bottom of the canoe. In giving her assistance at this time, Mrs. Tewksbury was much injured by the convulsive grasp of one of the men, apparently in the agonies of death. They were all conveyed to Mr. T's house, where by the application of hot blankets, tea and medicine, they were recovered. Four did not recover so as to be able to speak for more than three hours. Eleven persons were in the pleasure-boat when she overset;—two of whom attempted to swim to the shore, & were seen by the survivors to perish within 30 or 40 rods from the boat. One was drowned in the cabin. After landing those saved, Mr. T. returned with all possible expedition to the relief of the man left on the jolly. He was gone! The distance from the place where Mr. Tewksbury and his son were at work to the place of the accident was one mile and an half.

The above facts being made known to the Trustees of the Humane Society, they voted, That seventy dollars in money, and a Silver Medal of the value of ten dollars, with suitable inscriptions, be presented Mr. T. Thirty-five dollars to his son; twenty dollars to Mrs. Tewksbury; and five dollars to the boy who ran with the information of the boat having upset.

Names of the persons saved.
Messrs. Thomas Currier, William Currier, John Humphrey, Steven Jackman, William Brewer, (a lad 16 years of age) Charles Field, and Rolla, a Lascar lad.

Names of those lost.
Messrs. Benjamin Thayer, Elisha Tobey, William Frost, and Michael Whittemore.

* This canoe, or skiff, is sharp at both ends—greatest length, 14 feet, and takes very much, four feet six inches wide in the widest part, and eighteen inches deep.

From the National Standard.
PARTY SPIRIT.

For more than twenty years our country has been doomed to struggle among the agitations of faction violence. Party collisions have cast a shade over our national character, wasted our strength, endangered our union, assailed the basis of our constitution, and placed in jeopardy our very existence as a nation. We are happy in observing a more auspicious epoch drawing upon us.—Political parties are forgetting their animosities, and extinguishing those fierce contentions that have so long triumphed over patriotism and reason. We hail the period of their decline as the harbinger of happier days; as the presage of an era that shall be filled with every thing great and illustrious in the history of empires. It is time the American republic should present a new spectacle to mankind. She has drawn the sword, and gloriously vindicated her honour, her independence, and her sovereignty. She has feasted a fame upon the land, and displayed achievements on the ocean, that will encircle her name with a renown that shall gather splendor from the lapse of time, and bind her escutcheon with wreaths of immortality. Let it now be her aim and her pride to show a nation of freemen, bending their united exertions to extend the blessings of peace, and ensure the happiness of their common country.

In the records of ages be not the dreams of fancy, and the inventions of impositions; if man, in these modern days, be not divested of the dignity stamped upon him by God and by nature; there is such a principle in the human soul as love of country; an elevated national feeling that soars above the narrow interests, the degrading, and contemptible prejudices that chain down man to the dregs of the earth, and extinguishes in his breast the last germ of public spirit. If, indeed, it unfortunately has alone existed in the theory, let ours be the distinguished honour of displaying it in practice.

Our prospects to the last degree are animated and unclouded—but our sentiments must be more national, and our views more enlarged, before our country can attain her just rank in the scale of national consideration. When we shall cease to be a divided people, and the victim of our own folly, when the selfish and local pleasures that now bend us to our best interests, shall be lost in the prosperity and glory of the republic, then will she unfold her vast resources to an obstacle,

and hold a uniform and irresistible march to the grand and elevated fortunes which await her.

One great cause of a violent diversity of opinion in this country, has passed away; we mean the difference of opinion which existed in relation to the friendship and enmity of foreign nations. Napoleon no longer moves and agitates the political world. France is a poor, wretched and degraded nation. If she ever had influence in foreign courts, she has none now. And as it regards England, the late war has at least taught us to expect nothing from her forbearance. Let us treat her with justice and magnanimity—but who is so wild and bigotted as not to view her as a haughty and overbearing commercial rival? We believe that the American people are rapidly approximating to one opinion and one sentiment concerning all foreign nations: We shall settle down under the rational conviction that their friendship is no broader than their interest.

Our duties are plain and simple. It needs no Egyptian priests, no Persian magic, to interpret them. It becomes us to mingle together as one great political family—to strengthen our union—to guard our constitution as we guard the seal of life; to prosecute every internal improvement, which will contribute to the happiness, the strength and grandeur of the nation; and above all to disseminate the blessings of education with an ardour commensurate with their importance in a free government.

But in our endeavours to reconcile our dissensions, let no seductive charm that names and titles may wear; let no alluring professions tempt us from a rigid attachment to first principles; to the genuine republican principles, nobly maintained by our fathers. The pomp and pageantry of power may vanish, as the dreams of other years; thrones may crumble, and kingdoms be no more; men may change and the fiery zealot wear the ignominious stamp of apostasy; but the principles of civil religious liberty are eternal.

15 Dollars Reward.

Broke Gaol yesterday morning, the 9th inst.

A young negro Man who calls himself Bob Smith, about nineteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light black complexion, thin visage, a scar on his forehead, full eyes; he says he belongs to Edward Diggs of Montgomery county, Maryland, and was committed as a runaway.

R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.
A. A. County.

July 10.

Education.

Saint John's College in the city of Annapolis, is now open for the reception of students, who can be accommodated with board and tuition for the moderate sum of two hundred dollars per annum.

The classics are taught conjointly by Mr. Hugh Maguire, late of Baltimore, and Thomas H. Hanson Esquire; and the students will be instructed by the latter gentleman in Natural and Moral Philosophy, Geography, and the various branches of Mathematics. The Trustees are resolved that no exertion shall be wanting to revive this ancient and highly respectable institution; and although there is nothing of grandeur in its present condition, they feel no hesitation in saying, that the teachers who have been employed are fully competent to the faithful and able discharge of the duties which they have undertaken. A vacation will commence on the 1st of August which will continue until the first Monday in September.

July 10, 1817.

The editor of the National Intelligencer will insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward his account.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath taken out short letters on the estate of John Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, & all those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, to

Beale M. Worthington, ex'r.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week, for 6 weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection.

July 10.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Calvert county, for the benefit of all the insolvent heirs.

William R. Sewell.
Calvert county, 20th Nov. 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

That an election will be held on Monday 21st inst. at the Ball Room, for the purpose of electing four persons to represent the city of Annapolis, in the Common Council thereof. The polls to be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. By order.

John Brewer, Clk.

July 10.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court.
July 1, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Childs, administratrix of Joseph Childs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Childs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1817.

Eleanor Childs, adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.
June 24, 1817.

On application by petition of Frederick Grammer, administrator of Henry Grammer, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Grammer late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1817.

Frederick Grammer, adm'r.

July 3.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, July 1, 1817.

Wm. Brewer, Jno. W. Beard, Basil Brown, John Brice, John Brewer, Thaddeus Brown, Mary Anne Bright, John Barry Jr. John H. Brown, Thomas H. Bowie (5.) Elizabeth Crutchley, Mary Chama, Jesse Cagle, Nicholas Carroll, John Canning, Daniel Carroll, William Davis, William Duncan (2.) William Duvall, George Dunn, Peter Emerson (2.) John Ennis, Augustin Gambriel, Anne Gambriel, Richard Gray, William H. Hall, Henry Hall, Hester Hood, Thomas Harrison, Elizabeth S. Harwood, Samuel S. Hopkins, Nicholas Hettinger, William D. Jacobs, Sally Jones, Mrs. R. Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy, Litty Kinnerd, William Kilty (2.) Major Linn, Elizabeth Lowman, Martin Lebrand, Daniel Mahorney, Raisin Moxley, Smith Middleton, William P. Matthews, Frederick Mackubin, Wm. McMahon, Rebecca Newton, Elizabeth Orme, Zach. Phelps, Anthony Ross, John T. Richardson, Judge Ridgley, Priscilla Richardson, Lane D. Spencer, John Sabin, Mr. B. Smith, R. G. Stockett, William S. Stockett, T. N. Stockett, Henrietta Maria Smith (2.) Sabret Smith, John Smith (3.) Mary Sutton, Commodore Taylor, Matilda Thompson, Edward Tilley, Richard B. Watts (4.) James Watkins, Henry Woodward (2.) Jonathan Weadon, Allen Warfield, Susanna Williams, Thomas White, Christostomos Weiss, Lilburn Williams, Robert Young (2.) Benjamin Wells, Chs. Warfield, Edward Williams (2.)

All persons indebted for postage are requested to call or send to the Post-Office and pay their accounts, and not wait to be called upon; it is not convenient, neither is it reasonable that the Post-Master should have the trouble of sending to each individual who may owe him the postage of a few letters.

July 3.

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the following described PROPERTY did not take place at the time heretofore appointed, on account of the weather.

LANDS—FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the eighteenth day of July next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

Two Valuable Tracts of Land,

lying in Anne Arundel county, part of the real estate of Belt Mullikin, deceased, viz: SIMPSON'S CHOICE, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, bounding on one of the branches of the Patuxent River, about four miles south of the road from Baltimore to Washington, and nearly equidistant from those two cities and from the city of Annapolis. The improvements on this farm are, a large frame dwelling house, frame kitchen, several houses for negroes, a corn house, stables, two tobacco houses and two orchards, containing a variety of fruit trees.—There is a good proportion of woodland, a part of which is heavily timbered; this land is under good enclosure, well supplied with excellent water, and has a mill seat on it—the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is improvable by the use of plaster. This farm will be first offered for sale at the hour above mentioned, at the dwelling houses; and the trustee will then proceed to

Another TRACT, called WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING, about two miles from the former, containing about three hundred acres, on which there is a good frame of a dwelling house, under roof, but unfinished; about 100 acres of this land is cleared and enclosed with good fences, the remaining 200 in wood, consisting of hickory, oak and some large yellow pine. The soil is kind and well adapted to the growth of corn, rye and tobacco, and there are also a number of excellent springs on this farm. The whole of the above property lies within ten miles of navigable water. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the lands previous to the sale; and particular information respecting them, may be obtained from the subscriber in Baltimore.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest in equal proportions, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale.

Basil D. Mullikin, Trustee.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public Sale, on Thursday the 17th day of July next, a part of the personal estate of Francis T. Clements, late of said county, deceased, viz: the whole of his household furniture, and the stock on the farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and all the farming utensils. The sale will commence at the late residence of the deceased, in the city of Annapolis, and from thence will be adjourned to the farm about 4 miles from the city.

The terms of Sale are these—Cash will be required for all sums not exceeding \$20, and all sums exceeding that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond, with two approved securities, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

Joseph Green, } ex'rs.
Sarah Clements, }
June 12. } ts.

For Sale,

That well known property formerly occupied by Mr. William Whittington, and at present by Mr. William Duvall, opposite to the north-east corner of the market house, and fronting the dock. It is the best water stand in this city for a grocery store. It is a large and commodious house, calculated for the accommodation of a family, with a large store and ware house, and about ten feet wharf and a large back lot. Any one inclined to purchase will find the terms accommodating by applying to

Samuel Peacock.

Annapolis, July 1.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen. late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and all those indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of July, 1817.

Susanna Wells, Ex'gr.

July 10.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 17.

West-River, July 14, 1817.
To the Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Gentlemen,

Having constantly served as a director of the Farmers Bank from its institution, I now find that infirm health, my advanced time of life, and the distance at which I reside, render a due attendance at the Board very inconvenient if not impracticable, and I therefore request to be discontinued as a director at the approaching election.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
JOHN F. MERCER.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.

Psalm xlvii. v. i.

The following signal instance of the interposition of Divine Providence in the preservation of Capt. Riley and his eleven companions, who were wrecked on the coast of Africa in the year 1815, as related by him, in a very interesting volume which he has compiled and published since his arrival in this country, has few events for its equal which stand recorded in profane history, and unless the sacred volume from which we derive our faith and our religion be applied to, and in which the miracle wrought in favour of the Israelites to protect them from the host of Pharaoh, is recorded, nothing can be found to surpass. Capt. Riley was "advised by a friend to suppress this fact, lest those who are not disposed to believe in the particular interposition of Divine Providence, should make use of it as an argument against the correctness of the other parts of the narrative;" but disavowing every motive of interest, and inwardly grateful for the astonishing mercy extended to him, he boldly ventures in despite of the sceptics of the age, to promulgate his wonderful deliverance, that the people may

"See the Salvation of the Lord."

It may be necessary to observe that after quitting the wreck of their vessel and reaching the shore in safety, Capt. Riley and his companions, were again compelled to take refuge on board of her, by the menaces of the natives, whose hostile conduct, more than the hope or expectation of passing the breakers in safety, encouraged them to make (as they then thought) the desperate attempt; all concurring in the opinion that it would be better to be overwhelmed by the angry waters, than remain a passive prey to these blood-thirsty savages, to whose fury they every moment expected to fall a sacrifice. While along side the wreck they prepared the frail bark which was to convey them beyond the reach of their enemies.

Captain Riley has thus noticed it:

"As we surveyed the dangers that surrounded us, wave following wave, breaking with a dreadful crash just outside of us, at every instant, our hearts indeed failed us, and there appeared no possibility of getting safely beyond the breakers, without a particular interference of Providence in our favour. The particular interference of Providence in any case I had always before doubted. Every one trembled with dreadful apprehensions, and each imagined that the moment we ventured past the vessel's stern, would be his last. I then said, 'let us pull off our hats, my shipmates and companions in distress.' This was done in an instant; when lifting my eyes and my soul towards heaven, I exclaimed, 'great Creator and preserver of the universe, who now seest our distresses; we pray thee to spare our lives, and permit us to pass through this overwhelming surf to the open sea; but if we are doomed to perish, thy will be done; we commit our souls to the mercy of thee our God, who gave them: and O! universal Father, protect and preserve our widows and children.'"

The wind, as if by divine command, at this very moment ceased to blow. We hauled the boat out; the dreadful surges that were nearly bursting upon us, suddenly subsided, making a path for our boat about twenty yards wide, through which we rowed her out as smoothly as if she had been on a river in a calm, whilst on each side of us, and not more than ten yards distant, the surf continued to break twenty feet high, and with unabated fury. We had to row nearly a mile in this manner; all were fully convinced that we

were saved by the immediate interposition of divine Providence in this particular instance, and all joined in returning thanks to the Supreme Being for this mercy. As soon as we reached the open sea, and had gained some distance from the wreck, the surf returned combing behind us with the same force as on each side the boat."

To the editor of the Maryland Gazette. Sir,

Certainly one cause of considerable satisfaction to any mind imbued with patriotism and philanthropy, originates in the observation of the gradual progress of the liberal sciences and polite arts, in the illumination of the soul, in the civilization of mankind, in the application of the territory of human comprehension. Literature, on the return of peace, might have been rationally expected to flourish throughout the United States; but the spirit of literary improvement does not appear generally prevalent amongst us, to the extent requisite for the successful cultivation of the Politer Arts. Franklin, Kittenhouse, Romford and Fulton, are no more. The era of Barlow, Trumbull, Dwight and Hopkins, is past; and such is the mean opinion ordinarily entertained respecting American genius, that native productions are undervalued, and the publications of foreigners eagerly sought for as superior, and consequently, preferable. Are we therefore to wonder that the critics of European nations, observing how greatly we despise ourselves, should join with the Abbe Reynal in opinion, that the intellectual faculties of men dwindle in proportion to the distance of their habitations from Europe? Commerce, Agriculture, and the Mechanical arts subservient to them, were never more flourishing than now; yet Philosophy, Poetry, Sculpture, and the fine arts, (painting excepted) do not meet with that encouragement generally which stimulate the ambitious and enterprising to direct their powers to attempt the attainment of excellence in their departments. The state of Maryland, from its opulence, not inferior to any in the Union, slumbers in the infancy of knowledge; some stimulus to emulation is required to awaken her dormant energies; and it seems to me this desirable object may be accomplished by the concentration of learning by the institution of a Philosophical Society, on the model of such as have been antecedently established in other states. We have chartered Colleges, they are unsupported by the Legislature; but they possess not the advantages of foreign institutions, and are usually deficient in funds; the youths who are sent to attend them are almost universally taken from their studies before they have attained their sixteenth year, and immersed in commercial pursuits. These are facts and evils which deserve to be remedied. I sincerely hope the attention of the representatives who assemble in this city will, on their next convention, be in some measure directed to raise the literary character of the state, and to foster a genius for the sciences, as well as the more general cultivation of letters. There are individuals now scattered in various parts of Maryland, whose attainments in literature are respectable, but they are scattered; there is a deficiency of unity, a want of reciprocal interchange of opinions and sentiments on all subjects, politics excepted. A community of knowledge would tend to advance the interests which all men possess in the advancement of refinement, in facilitating the march of civilization over this extensive continent.

In a volume of Poems, recently published in Baltimore, several hundred copies of which have been there sold, the young author, whose age is stated to be nineteen, in animated verse has boldly attempted to remove the mists from Mount Parnassus to the Allegany mountains, and pleads as his motive among others, the ignorance of the present inhabitants of Greece; but I question whether or not the Nine Maidens would not blush at the profound ignorance of many thousands of our countrymen.

CENSOR.
Annapolis, July 15, 1817.

HYMENEAL.

Married—In this city on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. George Klatings, of Westminster, Frederick county, to Miss Mary Ann Cane, of this place.

From the Boston Centinel, July 2. THE PRESIDENT'S APPROACH.

The President left Stonington, in Connecticut, early on Saturday morning, and arrived in Newport about two o'clock;—was received by a procession of the citizens, and conducted to his lodgings;—from which he immediately set out, and visited the forts on the adjacent islands, and returned at night.

He continued in Newport on the Sabbath, and attended divine worship there.

On Monday he left Newport, and ascended to Mount Hamp bay, to visit a site at Troy, in this state, which is considered as the most eligible situation for a naval depot. (The rain on Monday prevented so minute an inspection as was at first intended.)

BY EXPRESS—TO THE EDITOR.

"Taunton, Monday, P. M. 8 o'clock.

"Gentlemen have just arrived here from Fallriver (Troy) where they left President Monroe, about two o'clock this afternoon, after he had inspected the projected Navy Yard site, and a cotton manufactory. He had been retarded in his progress by the weather; and I learn would have relinquished his desire to visit Fallriver, had not the citizens of Newport have engaged to transport him there (18 miles) by land, in two hours. Mr. C's horses were to perform the enterprise; but after travelling at a quick rate about 11 miles, one of them fell, and the others were unable to proceed. This delayed the President nearly two hours; and instead of arriving at Providence to dine, as he had contemplated, it is probable he has not yet reached that place.

The President of the United States is now in the vicinity of Boston; and will make his entrance into the metropolis this forenoon.

The deputation of the committee of arrangements returned to town last evening. They were introduced to the President immediately on his arrival at Providence, and were most cordially received. He acquiesced in all the arrangements submitted to him, and will not leave town until Monday next.

All the Boston arrangements are complete for execution. The President will probably enter the city about ten o'clock; and the procession will take up the assigned line of march. On returning up State-street we learn, he will be received at the head of State street, and the gentlemen of his suite will then dismount and accompany the President into the Exchange Coffee-House, by the north door. He will then, we understand repair to the east door, and the citizens, who from the Cavalcade, preceded by Thomas H. Perkins, Esq. Chief Marshal, will file into Congress-street.

The President was received with marked attention in Providence. He did not reach that place until night fall on Monday, when the town was spontaneously and brilliantly illuminated. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, none of the arrangements were omitted.

He left Providence at noon yesterday. Reviewed the troops as he passed, at Wrentham, dined at Wapole; and, after viewing a regiment of troops, stopped for the night at the residence of Mr. Dowse, in Dedham.

POSTSCRIPT.

"Dedham, 7 o'clock, July 1. The President arrived here half an hour since—has reviewed the troops—and gone to Captain Dowse's."

From the Boston Patriot, July 3. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT IN BOSTON.

The President of the U. States arrived at the lines yesterday about 12 o'clock, and was received by the immense concourse of citizens there assembled, with loud and reiterated acclamations. Salutes of artillery, and a peal from the various bells, announced to the citizens in other parts of the town, the joyful intelligence of the arrival of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. The order of procession being arranged, the line of march was taken up at about half past twelve, as follows:

Squadron of Cavalry, commanded by Major Phelps. Major General Crane, Brigadier Generals Dearborn and Guild, of the first division, with their respective suites.

James Prince, Esq. Marshal of Massachusetts District, and Samuel Bradford, Esq. sheriff of Suffolk county.

The Committee of Arrangements on horseback—Chairman of the Committee.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Spite of the President, including officers of the United States Army and Navy.

United States officers of the civil department.

Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, leader of the Boston Cavalcade.

Cavalcade of citizens of Boston. Field, regimental, staff, and company officers of the first division of militia, mounted and in uniform.

Squadrons of cavalry from the first and second brigades, first division.

Citizens of Norfolk county, and of other counties, mounted.

Line of carriages from Boston. Line of carriages from Norfolk county, and other counties.

The whole being thus formed, proceeded through Washington-street, Orange-street, and Boylston-street, to the common, where the procession passed through two lines, composed of the scholars of the different schools in Boston. It then crossed the Mall through Winter street, Marlboro' street, Cornhill, State-street, and Broad-street, to the Exchange Coffee-House.

The windows of the houses in the streets through which the procession passed, were thronged with ladies and other spectators, anxious to obtain a view of the distinguished citizen, whose blood had flowed in the cause of American Independence, and whose merits and services, from that time to the present, had so justly entitled him to the first honors in the gift of his country. Such was the throng, that

"You would have thought the very windows moved."

To see him as he pass'd, so many young and old, Through casements darted their desiring eyes."

Upon the arrival of the President in State-street, which had been handsomely decorated with flags and streamers, he was again greeted with loud and reiterated applause. Here he dismounted, and was escorted by the Independent Company of Cadets, under Col. Rogers, to the superb apartments furnished for him at the Exchange Coffee-House. In the second gallery of this spacious edifice, the President received the address of the chairman of the committee, on behalf of the citizens of Boston, to which he immediately replied.

The whole area of the Exchange, as well as its numerous galleries, were filled with spectators; and during the performance of these interesting ceremonies, their approbation was frequently and audibly expressed. When at length the President ended, and after so much fatigue retired to his apartments, the reiterated acclamations of the numerous assemblage of citizens gave new evidence of the cordiality with which they welcomed his arrival. This effusion of national feeling was honourable to the town, and proved that the principles which actuated the patriots of '75, by which Boston once attained such a commanding attitude, still glow in the bosoms of their offspring.

The weather was remarkably fine, and notwithstanding the immense concourse of people who had assembled on this interesting occasion, we have not heard of the slightest accident. The cavalcade was very numerous, and the assemblage of so many children, with their respective instructors, on the common, had a novel and pleasing effect. All political distinctions were laid aside, and the citizens of Boston, whose domestic peace has for so long a period been immolated at the shrine of party, once more united in fraternal bands. We have every reason to believe that this state of things is exceedingly grateful to the feelings of our illustrious guest, and that he has been gratified with his reception in this place. It was, indeed, a proud day for Boston.—The following is the address to the President, and his reply:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The citizens of Boston, by their committee appointed for that purpose, beg leave to offer to you their cordial and respectful salutations, upon your arrival in this metropolis. The visit, with which you are pleased to honour them, recalls to the recollection of many, their interview with your illustrious predecessor, the father of his country, on a similar occasion. They remember with great satisfaction, the hope, the confidence, and the fond anticipation of national prosperity which his presence inspired; and

it is now, sir, a subject of gratification to you and to them, that after thirty years of experiment, during which revolutions in the old world have threatened all, and under the auspices of that man, has acquired vigor and maturity; and that in a season of found peace, his successor, committed by the prosperous public affairs to follow his example, in visiting the extensive territory over which he has been called to preside.

While this journey affords many of your fellow-citizens opportunity and advantage of commencing with you a personal acquaintance, which is always desirable between people and their rulers, they rejoice at the same time in belief, that the local information relative to the great and various interests of the United States, which you will derive from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements for their defence and security, and enable you to apply practice, with additional confidence and success, those principles of elevated and impartial policy, which you have been pleased to promulgate, as the basis of your internal administration.

Called to the service of your country at an early period of life, and distinguished in the arduous struggle which obtained its independence; your subsequent occupations, in successive, important offices and various departments, home and abroad, have afforded the means of becoming conversant with the foreign and domestic relations of the nation; and with the qualifications you are raised to the highest dignity which can be conferred by a free people.

These public claims to consideration and veneration from all descriptions of your fellow-citizens, cheerfully admitted by the citizens of Boston, who also desire, by evincing their respect for the distinguished tenor of your private character, and their sense of the urbanity and hospitality which particularly characterized your deportment towards all those of your countrymen, who during the period of your foreign embassies, were fortunate as to come within the sphere of your civilities, and protection.

It is, therefore, with real satisfaction, that they receive you within the precincts of Boston; and they pray you to be assured, of their earnest solicitude, to contribute all the means at their command, to your comfort and enjoyment during your residence in this town.

They, also, confiding in the rectitude of your intentions, and trusting that the powers vested in you by the constitution, will be exercised with a sincere regard to the welfare of the people, whose precious interests are committed to your charge; avail themselves of this occasion, to express their confident hope, that, the favorable circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration, may, with the blessing of heaven, under your guidance, conduce to promote the advancement of the beloved country, to the highest possible condition of prosperity.

With these sentiments, they unite their best wishes for your health and happiness; and that the course and close of your administration, may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of your constituents and the respect of posterity.

CHARLES BULFINCH,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Fellow-Citizens;

The kind reception which you have given me on the part of the citizens of Boston, and which I conduct has so fully conformed, made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, which you will be the goodness to communicate to them.

As no person is more willing, I am, in the discharge of my duty, according to the fair exercise of judgment, to take example, in the conduct of the distinguished men who have preceded me, in this trust, it is particularly gratifying to me, to have recalled, by this incident, to the memory of many are now present, a like visit, by the illustrious commander of the revolutionary army, who, by other important services, has just a claim to the revered title of father of his Country.

It was natural, that the presence of a citizen, so respected and so loved, who had so eminently con-

to the establishment of this government, and to whom its administration, in the commencement, had been committed, should inspire an enlightened, a virtuous and free people, with unlimited confidence in its success; and it is a cause of general felicitation and joy to us all, to find, that thirty years' successful experiment, have justified that confidence, and realized our most sanguine hopes in its favor. Yes, fellow-citizens, we instituted a government for the benefit of all; a government, which should secure to us, the full enjoyment of all our rights, religious and civil, and it has been so administered. Let us then, unite, in grateful acknowledgments, to the Supreme Author of all good, for extending to us so great a blessing. Let us unite in fervent prayers, that he will be graciously pleased to continue that blessing, to us, and to our latest posterity.

I accepted the trust to which I have been called by my fellow-citizens, with diffidence, because I well knew the frailty of human nature, and had often experienced my own deficiencies. I undertook this tour, with a view, and in the hope, of acquiring knowledge, which might enable me to discharge my various and important duties, with greater advantage to my country, to which my whole mind and unwearied efforts, shall always be directed. In pursuing objects so dear to us all, I rely with confidence on the firm, and generous support, of my fellow-citizens, throughout our happy union.

JAMES MONROE.

The President on his arrival at the line of the state, was received by Colonel SUMNER, Aid de Camp to his Excellency the Governor, who by his command, bid the President welcome to Massachusetts, requested him to accept the escort which the Governor had ordered for him through the state, and offered his services as an attendant on the President on his way to the Capital, which was accepted and the attention of the Governor acknowledged by the President, with the greatest cordiality.

Upon the President's arrival at the line of the town he was met by the committee of arrangements, and Mr. Otis, from the committee, addressed him as follows:—

Sir—You are now arrived within the limits of Boston, and these gentlemen are a committee appointed to welcome your approach, and escort you to your lodgings. Upon your arrival there, they will avail themselves of your permission to express to you in a more formal mode than can be done here, the assurance of the unfeigned satisfaction which the citizens of Boston realize in the honour you have been pleased to confer upon them by this visit.

At 5 o'clock, the President set out to dinner with a number of his guests, among which were the committee of the town, the late President ADAMS, Gov. BROOKS, Lieut. Gov. PHILLIPS, Major General DEARBORN, Commodore BAINBRIDGE and PERRY, Capt. HULL, Gen. MILLER, President of Harvard University, the Judges of the United States and State Courts; Members of the Executive Council, Marshal of the District, and Sheriff of the County, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives; several of the Rev. Clergy, and civil officers of the United States, and many of the civil and military officers of the state, and others, whose names we have not ascertained.

It was originally intended that the Brigade should be reviewed this day, and so we announced it in yesterday's paper. That arrangement has since been varied. The review will not take place until Monday forenoon.

Boston, July 2.

From a gentleman who arrived in town last evening we learn that the steam-boat intended to ply between New-London, having proceeded a few miles on her way in the former place, the boiler exploded, and several persons were seriously scalded. It seems some time was given, when all the passengers ran on deck, where they were safely arrived when the explosion took place, and nearly destroyed the cabin and furniture. They remained in the cabin, and of them probably would have lost their lives.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Millidgeville, June 24.

The annexed documents furnish authentic information respecting the present state of our affairs with the Indians below, and also, the particulars of a late successful attack on two of their marauding parties, by a small detachment of volunteer militia. The frequent irruptions of these savages into our territory for some months back, have excited very general alarm among the defenceless inhabitants of our southern frontier, many of whom have abandoned their homes and fled to the interior for safety. The executive of Georgia, unwilling to rely any longer on the promised assistance of the national government, which has probably been delayed by the peculiar situation of the War Department, has issued orders to Gen. Floyd, requiring him to call into service, from any part of his division, a sufficient force to ensure the protection of the frontier settlements exposed to danger, and the effectual chastisement of all future marauding parties of Indians. From the late insidious attempts of the Spanish government to stir up the western savages against us, we have a right to attribute the persevering hostility of the Florida Indians to some such improper interference. The artillery company from Charleston, which was stated to have been stopped at the Creek Agency, has, we learn, descended Flint river, and arrived at Fort Scott.

Extract of a communication from Gen. Floyd, commanding the 1st Division of Georgia Militia, to the Executive of this state, dated, **ST. MARY'S, 5th June.**

"Your letter of the 29th April, affords ample proof of your prompt attention to the unsettled and perilous situation of the southern frontier, bordering on the savages—and I yield cheerfully to both inclination and duty, in appraising you of such occurrences in this quarter, as may have a tendency to involve the interest and public welfare of the state.

A copy of Major Bailey's report to me of a late affair with the Indians is forwarded to you. The misconduct of civil disposed persons on both sides, has produced a state of things worse than open war with our red neighbours, which requires a reciprocity of vigorous measures for the restoration of order and tranquility to the respective frontiers.

I have just received information of a party of Indians having, on the 30th ult. entered the neighbourhood and in open day light took the cattle from Rollinson's pen. Such is the state of alarm, that many families have broken up."

Major Bailey's report to Gen. Floyd.
Camden County, May 28.

"I deem it expedient to inform you, that on the 20th inst. I left Trader's Hill, accompanied by twenty-four volunteers, in pursuit of cattle lately driven off from this frontier by a party of Indians. We took their trail, and followed it to where the Maccasooka path crosses the Savannah river. When about a mile from the river, on the 22d between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. we saw the light of a fire, which we made for, and found it to proceed from an Indian camp of from 5 to 8 men, who, we had no doubt, were a party fitted out to do mischief, & then on their way for the frontier settlement."

We attacked them at 11 o'clock the same evening, killed one man, and wounded others, who were assisted off by their comrades. At this camp, we got three horses and two guns. On the morning of the 23d, we fell in with an Indian trail, which we followed a circuitous route, bearing for the big bend of St. Mary's—at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 24th, we came up with them at camp on the waters of St. Mary's river, and attacked them at day break the next morning, killed two, and wounded several. There were 12 or 15 in number. Here we got two guns and sixteen horses, two of which belonged to our citizens. I am happy to state that not one of our party received any injury.

Extract of a letter from the Agent for Indian Affairs, to the acting Governor of the State, dated the 10th inst.

Last night a runner from low down Flint river, brought me a letter containing the following information:—"It seems a small parcel of the Uysheared people who reside on the Chatahoochee river, a

tribe that has always been friendly to our government, and never one of them has been known to join the Red stick party, were on a hunting excursion near the waters of St. Mary's river, when in the night, by moonlight, a party of white people rushed upon them, killed one man, and wounded the other four badly—drove off all their horses, took their guns, and every thing else they could carry off from the camp. The four wounded men are now lying very bad, about sixty miles below here, not being able to proceed to their town on Chatahoochee. Its not known whether it was done by the white people that reside in the Spanish government, or in our own government.

It is very desirable to ascertain whether the mischief has been done by the people of Georgia, or by those of East Florida. If by the latter, retaliation may be averted from our people by a timely representation of that fact to the chiefs of the town to which the injured party belong. The chiefs of the nation are to meet me at Fort Hawkins the first of next month, which will afford a fair opportunity of making explanations, if in the mean time you can ascertain the aggressors.

Journal.

Extract of a letter from C. Jonitt, Indian Agent, to Gov. Edwards, dated, **Chicago, April 27.**

Sir,
Mr. Penceneau presents an opportunity to inform you, that we are under considerable apprehensions from the Wyanagages of Fox river. Information from Milwaukee states, that they had their war dance, the object of which is to shed American blood, at or in the neighborhood of Chicago. I have sent to their village five respectable Indian Chiefs, to ascertain the truth of this report, and at the same time to dissuade them from their bloody purpose. Until we hear from this party we shall be on the alert.

To the People of the United States.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society being about to enter upon the prosecution of the great object of the Institution, beg leave to address their countrymen upon this important subject.

The first duty to be performed is to obtain unquestionable information upon several most essential points which will not only enable the Society to pursue its future measures with certainty, but may also justify the Government in affording its co-operation in a way most conducive to the success of the object in view.

To effect this we have perceived the necessity of engaging a competent person to visit the settlements of Sierra Leone and other parts of the Continent of Africa, and probably also to spend some time in England.

For these and other purposes, it becomes immediately necessary that the Society should call upon its friends and ascertain what extent of funds may be expected.

The Board do not think it necessary to comment upon the many and obvious benefits that may result from the labours they are engaged in.

The love of our own country, & benevolence to the cause of our suffering fellow men, conspire to offer the most persuasive motives. To these are to be added the far higher and more animating inducements of being the instruments of a gracious Providence in dispensing the light of Christian hope and joy over a benighted and important portion of the earth.

The Board therefore call with confidence upon their Countrymen and fellow Christians for that liberal aid to their designs, in reliance upon which this association was formed.

BUSIL. WASHINGTON, Pres.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, July 10.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Minerva, Capt. Sketchley, has arrived in 39 days from Liverpool. The editors of the Gazette have received numerous papers, &c. to the first of June, and have given copious extracts, of rather more interest than usual. The price of American products was advancing, or, to use a better phrase, "looking up." We perceive too, "a speck of war," which we fear will produce many an agreeable sensation!—In this city, there is another stir in the market, and prices

are improving. Our harvest will be abundant, and it is to be hoped should again be short, trade here will flourish.

London, May 24.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned last night until Friday. In the House of Peers, Lord Liverpool, on moving the adjournment, stated, that on the first day of meeting, he should communicate a message from the Crown, relating to the state of the nation, and then move the revival of the Secret Committee, preparatory to a further suspension of the Act of Habeas Corpus.

On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Sir F. Burdett brought forward his promised motion on Parliamentary Reform. The hon. member's speech comprised a kind of historical review of the rise and progress of Parliaments. The hon. Baronet concluded his remarks by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of our Representation. Sir John Nichol replied to the arguments of the hon. mover, in a speech of considerable length and great ability; and after several other members had delivered their sentiments in succession, the house divided—for the motion 77—against it 265—majority against the committee 188.

May 26.

State Papers.

We lay before our readers to-day two important state papers. The one relates to the difference between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of an invasion, without any cause assigned, of the Spanish territories on the Rival Plate. Spain, as our readers know, instead of resenting at once the violation of her territories by a corresponding violation of the Portuguese territories in Europe or in America, acted with great moderation and wisdom, and, addressing herself to the other great Courts of Europe, demanded their mediation. To that demand, as might be expected, they acceded most readily; and we lay before our readers the joint note which their ministers delivered about the middle of March to the Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis d'Aguiar. This note is couched in a style of firmness & moderation, and leaves no doubt of the intentions of the Courts of Vienna, London, Paris, Berlin, and Petersburg, to support Spain in her demand for redress, if the Court of Brazil refuse to furnish satisfactory explanations—to take immediate steps to dissipate the just alarms which her conduct has created, and to satisfy the claims of Spain, as well as those principles of justice & impartiality which direct the conduct of the mediating powers. There can be little doubt, that the Court of Brazil would, immediately after the receipt of this note, hasten to give the satisfaction required by the Court of Spain, even if events had not occurred to induce her to avoid every thing that could possibly tend to embroil her with any foreign power.

The second state paper relates not to the differences between nations, but to a member of the family, the head of which interfered with all nations. Lucien Buonaparte has lately requested passports for himself and son, whom he states that he is desirous of conducting to the United States. Such a request naturally created suspicion. It is not to the United States that he could wish to send him for instruction. For what other purpose? The Ministers of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Prussia, with the Duke of Wellington, held two conferences at Paris on the subject—one on the 2d of March last, and the other on the 13th. At the second, the protocol of which we now publish, three questions or propositions were laid down by the Austrian minister enforcing the danger of Lucien's presence in the United States, which had been made the receptacle of so many malcontents and refugees—the probability that the demand of passports for the son was only a pretext to conceal the designs of the father—the certainty of Lucien's intrigues and dangerous relations in Italy, and the necessity of refusing him the passports demanded, & assigning him another place of residence than Rome, from whence he might still escape.

All the other Ministers present agreed in opinion with the Austrian Minister. A protocol was accordingly drawn up to be sent to their respective Courts, in order that the necessary measures might be taken.

SPAIN.

The following improbable circumstance is related in the Brussels Courrier, of May 17.

"Letters from Madrid, coming from the best authority, say, that the Spanish troops are going to occupy Portugal, which will be united with the Spanish monarchy by virtue of arrangements concluded with the courts of Brazil; the latter will receive indemnities in South America. If this great event should be fully executed, as these letters affirm, the whole Peninsula will form in future only one united and magnificent monarchy."

Netherlands Gas.

A private letter from Paris mentions that the most sinister rumors prevail in that capital, relative to the internal state of Spain; that Gen. Lacy has not yet been executed; that Gen. Milans, who was his associate in the plot, has collected a strong force, which the guerillas are rapidly increasing; and that he has given notice he will make the most terrible reprisals upon the monks of Catalonia, if any punishment should be inflicted upon Lacy.

The Princess of Wales has most unexpectedly requested of the Grand Duke of Baden, permission to pass a part of the summer in the Castle of Radstadt. Her request has been granted, and she is expected to arrive there from Italy, with her suite on the 1st of July.

SLAVE TRADE.

The boats of the Cherub, British sloop of war, in January last, boarded and captured, after a smart action, La Louisa, French 16 gun schooner, with 800 slaves, from Guadeloupe to Bourbon. The Cherub had two seamen killed and eight severely wounded; also Mr. Miller, master, wounded in the leg, Mr. Morrison, midshipman, killed, and Mr. T. W. Pearce, midshipman, dangerously wounded.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

Accounts have, it appears, been received from Lieut. Campbell, on whom devolved the command of the expedition for exploring the Joliba, or Niger river, on the death of Maj. Peddie, stating his arrival at the head of the river Nunca, from whence he intended proceeding across the mountains towards Bammakoo, the place at which Mr. Parke embarked; on the surface of which Lieut. Campbell and his companions are in all probability at this time. Thus another gleam of hope is entertained of the termination of this mysterious river being discovered.

Letters received from Holland this morning mention that several vessels had arrived which had been boarded by the squadron from Tunis. The person who appeared to have the command, came on board with an interpreter, and after looking over the ship papers, &c. declared that all Dutch vessels would be allowed to proceed, that the Dey of Tunis had only declared war against the Han e-Towns.

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of August next, at twelve o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the Back Tavern, on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises,

Parts of two adjoining Tracts of

LAND,

Called Water's Lot and Robinhood Forest; situate in Anne Arundel county, about two miles from Mr. Snowden's Iron Works, and near to the Patuxent River. These two parts of the above Tracts of Land contain together six hundred and fourteen Acres, are equally distant from Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty miles from each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church-street, in the city of Baltimore, satisfy any one wanting them; of the goodness of the title, and give all necessary information in relation to them.

The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three-fourths in 12, 18 and 24 months, without interest—should it rain on the day mentioned, these lands will be sold on the next fair day at the same place at 12 o'clock.

THOS. L. EMORY, Jr.

Attorney in fact for

EDMUND JENINGS.

July 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th July inst. at Mrs. Susannah Miles' Tavern, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, One Negro Man named Tom, one ditto named Lloyd, and one Negro Girl named Anne, taken as the property of William Weems, of Jno. and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Theodore & David Weems, for the use of Henry Schneider & Co. E. Welch, of Hen. sh.

A. A. County.

July 19.

POET'S CORNER.

GO, LET ME WEEP.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears,
When he who sheds them only feels
Some lingering stain of early years,
Effaced by every drop that steals.

The fruitless showers of wordly woe
Fall dark to earth and never rise;
While tears that from repentance flow,
In bright exhalations reach the skies.

Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears
When he who sheds them only feels
Some lingering stain of early years,
Effaced by every drop that steals.

Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew,
More idly than the summer's wind,
And, while they passed, a fragrance threw,
But left no trace of sweets behind—

The warmest sigh that pleasure heaves,
Is cold, is faint, to those that swell
That heart, where pure repentance grieves,
O'er hours of pleasure lov'd too well!

Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew,
More idly than the summer's wind,
And, while they passed, a fragrance threw,
But left no trace of sweets behind.

A SHORT SERMON.

For the benefit of all those who will
not take the trouble to go to a
place of public worship, to hear
a longer one.

"WHY WILL YE DIE?"

In this earnest expostulation the
prophet seems to pour forth his
whole soul. It is indeed the voice
of God; and the heart of our hea-
venly Father appears to yearn over
his deluded creatures. Nor is he de-
ceiving us with vain pretences; for
he has placed no obstacles between
himself and us, and he supplies us
with abundant means of grace. The
conduct of men, under such circum-
stances, is a full illustration and
corroboration of the doctrine, that
"the heart is desperately wicked."

"Ye will not come unto me that ye
may have life," saith the Saviour.

Children of Adam, why will ye
die? When ye were out of all
your sins from all hopes of happi-
ness, did not your Creator, at vast
expense, open a way for you to re-
turn, and to come to Zion, with
songs and everlasting joy upon your
heads. Moreover, has he not given
you repeated invitations, offering
his mighty aid; and is he not a God
of truth? But still, how many ap-
pear resolutely bent upon destruc-
tion! There is but one cause for this
astonishing infatuation—the hard-
ness of our hearts—but this inhe-
rent principle manifests itself in va-
rious ways.

1. In Stupidity—While all the
higher orders of intelligent beings
even the Supreme Intelligence,
show themselves greatly interested
in the final event of man's exist-
ence; he alone, of all the countless
myriads, slumbers securely on the
awful precipice.

2. In Unbelief—In other affairs,
he is guided by evidence and rea-
son; in the supreme point he par-
ries the thrusts of the most indis-
putable testimony.

3. In contending against the doc-
trines of grace—Allowing, perhaps,
the scriptures to be the work of God,
he yet will admit no doctrines they
contain, because he cannot fully
comprehend them, or because they
militate against the character of his
imaginary Deity. All opposition
to him is branded as priestcraft and
prejudice.

4. In Hypocrisy—If he can no
longer resist, he will take the name
of the Most High upon his lips, to
stop the mouths of others, and to
lull his own conscience; and indeed
will do any thing rather than sub-
mit to the King of Kings, and inhe-
rit everlasting life.

Children of Adam, why will ye
die? Why, number, when ye know
not what a day may bring forth;
why doubt, when the meanest un-
derstandings have seen and experi-
enced the truth; why contend a-
gainst the will of the Lord, when
he is sovereign over all; why mock
him with lip service, when he will
bring every secret thought into
judgment.

Freeman's Journal.

From the New-York Daily Adver-

tiser.

EGYPTIAN CAVERN.

The following very singular ac-
count of an attempt by two English-
men, one American, an Abyssinian
merchant, and some Arabs, to visit
a cavern in which it was supposed
the mummies of the "Sacred Cro-
codiles" were deposited, is taken
from a work lately published in En-
gland, entitled—"Narrative of a

Journey in Egypt, and the country
beyond the cataracts—by Thomas
Legh, M. P."—and exhibits the
spirit of extravagant curiosity, and
rash adventure, in as striking a light
as any thing that we recollect to
have seen.

"We were bent on going, and the
Arabs at last undertook to be our
guides for a reward of 25 piasters.
After an hour's march in the desert
we arrived at the spot, which we
found to be a pit or circular hole of
ten feet diameter, and about eight-
teen feet deep. We descended with-
out difficulty, and the Arabs be-
gan to strip, and proposed us to do
the same; we partly followed their
example, but kept on our trousers
and shirts. I had a brace of pock-
et pistols, which I concealed in my
trousers to be prepared against any
treacherous attempts of our guides.
It was now decided that three of
the four Arabs should go with us,
while the other remained on the
outside of the cavern. The Abyss-
inian merchant declined going any
further. The sailors remained also
on the outside to take care of our
clothes. We formed therefore a
party of six, each was to be pre-
ceded by a guide—our torches were
lighted—one of the Arabs led the
way—and I followed him.

"We crept for seven or eight
yards through an opening at the
bottom of the pit, which was partly
choked up with the drifted sand of
the desert, and found ourselves in a
large chamber 12 feet high.

This was probably the place into
which the Greek, Demetrius, had
penetrated, and here we observed
what he had described, the frag-
ments of the mummies of the cro-
codiles. We saw also a great num-
ber of bats flying about, and hang-
ing from the roof of the chamber.
Whilst holding up my torch to ex-
amine the vault, I accidentally
scorched one of them. I mention
this trivial circumstance because it
afterwards gave rise to a most ridi-
culous, though to us a very impor-
tant discussion. So far the story of
the Greek was true, and it remained
only to explore the galleries where
the Arabs had formerly taken re-
fuge, and where without doubt, were
deposited the mummies we were
searching for. We had all of us
torches, and our guides insisted up-
on our placing ourselves in such a
way, that an Arab was before each
one of us.—Though there appeared
something mysterious in this order
of march we did not dispute with
them, but proceeded. We now en-
tered a low gallery, in which we
continued for more than an hour,
stooping or creeping, as was neces-
sary, and following its windings,
till at last it opened into a large
chamber, which after some time, we
recognised as the one we first en-
tered, and from which we had set
out. Our conductors, however, de-
clared that it was the same, but on
our persisting in the assertion, a-
greed at last that it was, and con-
fessed they had missed their way
the first time, but if we would make
another attempt, they would endeav-
our to conduct us to the mummies.
Our curiosity was unsatisfied; we
had been wandering more than an
hour in low subterraneous passages,
and felt considerably fatigued by the
irksomeness of the posture in which
we had been obliged to move, and
the heat of our torches in those nar-
row and low galleries. But the
Arabs spoke so confidently of suc-
ceeding in this second trial, that we
were induced once more to attend
them. We found the opening of the
chamber which we now approached
guarded by a trench of unknown
depth, and wide enough to require
a good leap. The first Arab jump-
ed the ditch, and we followed him.
The passage we entered was ex-
tremely small, and so low in some
places as to oblige us to crawl flat
on the ground, and almost always
on our hands and knees. The in-
tricacies of its windings resembled a
labyrinth, and it terminated at length
in a chamber much smaller than that
which we had left, but, like it, con-
tained nothing to satisfy our curi-
osity. Our search hitherto had
been fruitless, but the mummies
might not be far distant, another
effort, and we might still be success-
ful.

The Arab whom I followed, and
who led the way, now entered an-
other gallery, and we all continued
to move in the same manner as be-
fore, each preceded by a guide. We
had not gone far before the heat be-
came excessive—for my own part,
I found my breathing extremely dif-
ficult, my head began to ache most
violently, and I had a most distress-
ing sensation of fulness about the
heart.

We felt we had gone too far, and
yet were almost deprived of the
power of returning. At this mo-
ment, the torch of the first Arab
went out.—I was close to him, and
saw him fall on his side—he uttered
a groan—his legs were strongly
convulsed, and I heard a rattling
noise in his throat—he was dead.

The Arab behind me, seeing the
torch of his companion extinguish-
ed, and conceiving he had stumbled,
passed me, advanced to his assist-
ance and stopped.—I observed him
appear faint, totter and fall in a
moment—he also was dead. The
third Arab came forward, and made
an effort to approach the bodies, but
stopped short. We looked at each
other in silent horror. The danger
increased every instant; our torches
burnt faintly; our breathing be-
came difficult; our knees tottered
under us, and we felt our strength
nearly gone.

There was no time to be lost—
the American, Barthow, cried out
to us to "take courage," and we
began to move back as fast as we
could. We heard the remaining
Arab shouting after us, calling us
Caitiffs, imploring our assistance,
and upbraiding us with deserting
him. But we were obliged to leave
him to his fate, expecting every mo-
ment to share it with him.—The
windings of the passages through
which we had come, increased the
difficulty of our escape; we might
take wrong turns, and never reach
the great chamber we had first en-
tered. Even supposing we took the
shortest road, it was but too proba-
ble that our strength would fail us
before we arrived. We had each of
us separately and unknown to
each other, observed attentively the
different shapes of the stones, which
projected in the galleries we had
passed, so that each had an impor-
tant clue to the labyrinth we had
now to retrace.—We compared
notes and only on one occasion had
a dispute, the American differing
from my friend and myself; in this
instance, we were determined by
the majority, and fortunately were
right. Exhausted with fatigue and
terror, we reached the edge of the
deep trench which remained to be
crossed before we got into the cham-
ber. Mustering all my strength, I
leaped, and was followed by the
American.—Smelt stood on the
bank ready to drop with fatigue.

He called to us "for God's sake
to help him over the fosse, or at
least to stop, if only for five mi-
nutes, to allow him time to recover
his strength." It was impossible—
to stay was death, we could not re-
sist the desire to push on and reach
the open air. We encouraged him
to summon all his force, and he
cleared the trench. When we
reached the open air, it was about
one o'clock, and the heat of the
sun about 160 degrees. Our sailors
who were waiting for us, had lucki-
ly a bucket full of water, which
they sprinkled upon us, but though
a little refreshed, it was not possi-
ble to climb the side of the pit; they
unfolded their turbans and slung
them around our bodies, drew us to
the top."

pausing, he heard the negro fervent-
ly praying God to forgive his master
even as he forgave him. The prayer
was heard—conviction seized the
sinner, and he sunk pale upon his
knees, joining the astonished ne-
groes in earnest prayer to God for
forgiveness. He has been preach-
ing about twelve months, with as-
tonishing success.

CITY HOTEL.
—
THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISH-
MENT,
**The Union Tavern & City Ho-
tel.**
Formerly kept by George Mann, in
the City of Annapolis, has lately
been purchased, and is now
occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,
Who has opened a large and commo-
dious Tavern, where boarders and tra-
vellers will receive the most unmiti-
gated attention, and the best of every
thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him
with their custom, when he occupied
this establishment formerly, and that
he lately moved from, may be assured
that every exertion will be made, and
his personal attention given, to render
them perfectly satisfied; and he invites
those who have never witnessed his de-
sire to please to give him a call, confi-
dent that if they do so once, they will
repeat the visit whenever opportunity
offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every
kind, that can be procured, shall be of-
fered to his customers, and the great-
est attention paid to, and care taken of
their horses. He therefore solicits pub-
lic patronage.
May 15.

7
Farmers Bank of Maryland,
24th June, 1817.

In compliance with the charter of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with
supplement thereto establishing a branch
thereof at Frederick Town, notice is
hereby given to the stockholders on the
western shore, that an election will be
held at the banking house in the city
of Annapolis, on the first Monday in
August next, between the hours of 10
o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. for
the purpose of choosing from among
the stockholders sixteen directors for
the bank at Annapolis, and nine direc-
tors for the Branch Bank at Frederick
Town.

By order,
John Pinkney, Cashier.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the
14th day of last month, a negro man
named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26
years of age, about five feet ten inches
high, he has a smooth black skin, full
face, and good teeth. He took with
him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere
trousers, a short full cloth jacket
of a dark colour, two new ticklenburg
shirts, a pair of new oxford shoes, and
a good furred hat, besides a
few coats not particularly recollected.
It is believed too that he wears a silver
watch with a large key to it. As he has
many acquaintances in the city of Bal-
timore, it is probable he has gone to
that place, as he did about five years
ago, when he was taken up and com-
mitted to jail. Whoever apprehends
the said runaway, and secures him in
any jail, so that I get him again, shall
if taken in Anne Arundel county, re-
ceive 50 dollars, and if out of said
county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout,
Whitehall, Anne Arundel
county, June 15, 1817.

5
State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court,
June 10, 1817.

On application by petition of Martha
W. J. Weylie and George Shaw, ad-
ministrators of John V. Weylie, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered that they give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscribers of Anne Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the or-
phans court of A. A. county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the
personal estate of John V. Weylie, late
of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscribers, at or before the 15th day
of August next, they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under our hands this 10th
day of June, 1817
Martha W. J. Weylie, } Adm'rs.
George Shaw, }
June 12.

Anne Arundel County Court.
April Term, 1817.
On application to Anne Arundel
County Court, by petition in writing
John Deale, of Anne Arundel county,
praying for the benefit of the law, for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,
passed at November session, 1816, and
supplements thereto, a schedule of his prop-
erty, and a list of his creditors, being
annexed to his petition, and said
John Deale having satisfied said court
that he has resided in the State of
Maryland two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application,
and that he is in actual confinement
for debt only; it is therefore or-
dered and adjudged by the said court
that the said John Deale be discharged
from his confinement, and that he be
causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in one of the public newspapers
in the city of Annapolis, once a week
for three successive months, before the
third Monday of September next, to
notice to his creditors to appear before
the county court of Anne Arundel
county, on the third Monday of Septem-
ber next, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, on the
oath by the said acts prescribed, for
having up his property, and to show
cause if any they have, why the said
John Deale should not have the benefit
of the said act and supplements there-
as prayed.

Test,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore
will find it much the nearest and
best road by way of the "Middle
Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry,
which is now kept in good order,
and constant attendance, by Hen-
ry Johnson and Wm. Arnold,
where liquors and horse feed can
be had. The road between the
ferry and Baltimore has lately
been straightened and improved,
and is only three miles from the
ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge,
where it intersects the Washing-
ton turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1817. one year

That most Valuable and Highly Im-
proved FARM,

Known by the name of the
HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres
situated nine miles below Annapolis,
the navigable waters of Rhode River,
and more particularly described in the
paper in January and February last,
still offered for sale. If desired to
lower tract will be divided into
parcels, and sold separately. A list
addressed to me in the city of Bal-
timore, will be attended to.
May 15. 10 James Carroll

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Epis-
copal Book Society of Maryland, Geo.
at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.
The Good Old Way or the
Religion of our Forefathers } 9 cts
Directions for Prayer } 6
Bishop Wilson on Family } 1
Prayer } 1
On Baptism } 1
On the Lord's Supper } 6

Anne Arundel County Court.
April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel
county court, by petition in writing
William Bates, of the city of Annapolis,
praying for the benefit of the law, for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,
passed at November session, 1816, and
supplements thereto, on the terms
mentioned in the said acts, a sched-
ule of his property, and list of his credi-
tors, as far as he can ascertain them,
being annexed to his petition, and
said William Bates having satisfied
said court, by competent testimony,
that he has resided in the State of
Maryland two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application,
the sheriff of Anne Arundel county,
having certified that the said Wil-
liam Bates is in actual confinement for
debt only; it is therefore ordered and
adjudged, by the said court, that the
William Bates be discharged from
confinement, and that he, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in
one of the public newspapers in the
city of Annapolis, once a week for three
successive months, before the third
day of September next, give notice
to his creditors to appear before the
county court of Anne Arundel county,
on the third Monday of September
next, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, on the
oath by the said acts prescribed,
delivering up his property, and to show
cause, if any they have, why the
William Bates should not have the
benefit of said act and supplements
thereof, as prayed.

Test,
Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 22.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXV.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1817.

[No. 86.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Monday the 28th day of July, two tracts of Land, lying in St. Mary's county, near the Queen Tree, known by the name of Back Lands, and Spaulding's Adventure, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about six hundred acres; a very great proportion of this land is level, and is supposed to be improved by the use of clover and plaster; it also abounds with chestnut, white oak and poplar, about three miles from the Patuxent river, with the grain road; but I have been informed that a road may be cut as not to exceed one and an half miles. This land would be of immense advantage to gentlemen holding lands in the river scarce of timber, and will be sold low for Cash. Should this land be sold before the above date, at private sale, in which event public notice will be given, it will then positively be offered to the highest bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Horrell.

Calvert county,

June 26, 1817

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for finding in jail, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.

Upper Marlboro?

Sept 20.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of the city of Annapolis, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen. late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and all those indebted to the said deceased, to make immediate payment, even under my hand this 10th day of July, 1817.

Susanna Wells, Edm'r.

July 10.

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of August next, at twelve o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the Buck Tavern, on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises, Parts of two adjoining Tracts of

LAND,

called Water's Lot and Robinhood Forest, situated in Anne Arundel county, about two miles from Mr. Snowden's Works, and near to the Patuxent river. These two parts of the above tracts of Land contain together six hundred and fourteen Acres, are equal distant from Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty miles each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church-street, in the city of Baltimore, furnish any one wanting them; of the order of the title, and give all necessary information in relation to them. The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three-fourths in 12 and 24 months, without interest—should it rain on the day mentioned, these lands will be sold on the next fair day at the same place at 12 o'clock.

THOS. L. EMORY, Jr.

July 17.

A FEW COPIES OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, PASSED DECEMBER SESSION 1816.

May be had at this Office—Price 50 cts. April 10.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, July 1, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Childs, administratrix of Joseph Childs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Childs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1817.

Eleanor Childs, adm'r.

July 3.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 24, 1817.

On application by petition of Frederick Grammer, administrator of Henry Grammer, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Grammer late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1817.

Frederick Grammer, adm'r.

July 3.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Walden's Prime Grain and Grass Sythes.

Paints & Oils.

A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn New Herring, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel, &c.

June 3.

Education.

Saint John's College in the city of Annapolis, is now open for the reception of students, who can be accommodated with board and tuition for the moderate sum of two hundred dollars per annum.

The classics are taught conjointly by Mr. Hugh Maguire, late of Baltimore, and Thomas H. Hanson Esquire; and the students will be instructed by the latter gentleman in Natural and Moral Philosophy, Geography, and the various branches of Mathematics. The Trustees are resolved that no exertion shall be wanting to revive this ancient and highly respectable institution; and although there is nothing of grandeur in its present condition, they feel no hesitation in saying, that the teachers who have been employed are fully competent to the faithful and disinterested discharge of the duties which they have undertaken. A vacation will commence on the 1st of August which will continue until the first Monday in September.

July 10, 1817.

The editor of the National Intelligencer will insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward his account.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the London Courier, of May 28.

STATE PAPERS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

May 8.

"The conduct of the government of Brazil, in invading the Spanish possessions in the River Plate, has occupied the attention of Europe as much on account of the act itself, as on account of the period at which it was done. All nations were convinced, that the profoundest peace was necessary to heal the deep wounds which had been the consequences of so many years of war and revolution. Yet this was the moment which the Court of Brazil chose to invade the territories of its neighbour. The Spanish government on this occasion, acted with the greatest prudence and moderation—and the Allied Powers afforded a fresh proof of their generous ideas and pacific intentions. The following note from the ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, delivered to the Marquis D'Aguiar, his most faithful Majesty's Minister for foreign affairs, is a document perfectly well calculated to tranquilize the public mind, and to induce a hope that the Courts of Brazil, adopting those principles of legitimacy and justice upon which the present system of the world is founded, will avoid compromising herself with the Allied Powers. The good faith and dignified character of his Catholic Majesty are most apparent upon this occasion. The decisive language of the Ministers from whom the following note has proceeded, will prove the opinion of their respective Sovereigns in favour of Spain—and that their relations with her are as fixed & solid as they can be between powers the most intimately connected.

Note from the Ministers of the mediating courts to the Marquis D'Aguiar, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his most faithful Majesty.

PARIS, March 16, 1817.

"The occupation of a part of the Spanish possessions on the River Plate by the Portuguese troops of Brazil was no sooner known in Europe, than it was the object of official and simultaneous steps taken by the Cabinet of Madrid with the Courts of Vienna, Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, in order to protest solemnly against this occupation, and claim their support against such an aggression.

Perhaps the Court of Madrid might have thought herself entitled to recur at once to the means of defence which Providence has placed in her hands, and repel force by force. But, guided by a spirit of wisdom and moderation, she was desirous first of employing the means of negotiation and persuasion, and she preferred, notwithstanding the disadvantage that might result to her possessions beyond sea, addressing herself to the five undermentioned powers, in order to an amicable adjustment of her differences with the Court of Brazil, and to avoid a rupture, the consequences of which might be equally disastrous to the two countries, and might disturb the repose of both hemispheres.

So noble a resolution could not but meet with the entire approbation of the Cabinets to which the Court of Spain has addressed herself; and animated with the desire of preventing the fatal consequences that might result from the present state of affairs, the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, equally the friends of Portugal and Spain, after having taken into consideration the just claims of the latter power, have charged the undersigned to make known to the Cabinet of his most faithful Majesty.

That they have accepted the mediation demanded of them by Spain.

That they have seen with real pain, and not without surprise, that at the very moment when a double marriage seemed to bind more closely the family ties already existing between the Houses of Braganza and Bourbon, and when such an alliance was to render the relations

between the two countries more intimate and more friendly, Portugal has invaded the Spanish possessions on the River Plate, and invaded them without any explanation whatever, and without any previous declaration.

That the principles of equity & justice which direct the councils of the five Courts, and the firm resolution they have adopted to preserve as much as is in their power the peace of the world, purchased by such great sacrifices, have determined them to take cognizance and part in this affair, in the intention of terminating it in the most equitable manner, and most conformable to the mode of maintaining the general tranquility.

That the said Courts do not dissemble that a difference between Portugal and Spain might disturb that peace and occasion a war in Europe, which might be not only disastrous to the two countries, but incompatible with the interests and the tranquility of other Powers.

That in consequence they have resolved to make known to the Government of his Most Faithful Majesty, their sentiments on this subject, to invite him to furnish sufficient explanations upon his views, to take the most prompt and proper measures to dissipate the just alarms which his invasion of the American possessions of Spain has already caused in Europe, and to satisfy the rights claimed by the latter Power, as well as those principles of justice and impartiality which guide the mediators. A refusal to yield to such just demands would leave no doubt with respect to the real intentions of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro. The disastrous effects that might result to the two hemispheres would be imputed entirely to Portugal; and Spain, after having seen all Europe applaud her wise and moderate conduct, would find in the justice of her cause, and in the support of her allies, sufficient means of redressing her complaints.

The undersigned, in acquitting themselves of the orders of their Courts, have the honour to offer to his Excellency the Marquis d'Aguiar, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) VINCENT, RICHELIEU, STUART, GOLIZ, POZZO DI BORGHO."

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE.

GENEVA, April 25.

I send you a copy of the document which contains the determination of the Allied Powers, to prevent the escape of Lucien Buonaparte to the United States of America, and those ulterior plans which the discontented refugees propose for the purpose of making of America a theatre of revolutionary ideas, and a new field for ambition and intrigue. The principles of justice, order and legitimacy that govern the powers of Europe, will always discount the machinations of the seditions to disturb the peace, and will oppose a barrier to their spirit of rapine, and their plans of usurpation. The first and most efficacious information of this business was derived from the zeal and activity of the Spanish government, well informed of these plots by exact accounts received both in Europe and America.—Thus Spain deserves the confidence of all Governments and the approbation of the people.

The following document will be read with much interest:

PARIS, —

Protocol of the Conference of the 13th of March.

Present, The Minister of Austria, Duke de Richelieu, Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Stuart, the Prussian Minister, the Minister of Russia.

The conference having been opened this day with their Excellencies the Dukes of Richelieu and Wellington, to take into consideration the demand made by Lucien Buonaparte for passports to conduct one of his sons to the United States, & the Austrian Minister having again laid down the three Questions proposed at the Protocol of the 2d inst. relative to the same object, it has been agreed.—

1. That North America having received a great number of malcontents and French refugees, the pre-

sence of Lucien Buonaparte in the United States would be still more dangerous than it is in Europe, where he can be better watched, & that in consequence it is to be desired that the passports he has asked for should be refused.

2. That in order to deprive him of all plausible motives for soliciting the said passports, it would be equally desirable to refuse them to his son Charles, whose journey seems to be only a pretext for the plans of the father.

3. That the news received by different means and from different countries, particularly from Naples, leave no doubt of the intrigues and dangerous relations which Lucien Buonaparte keeps up in Italy—and considering that Rome is, perhaps, of all cities that in which superintendence is the most difficult to be exercised, and is exercised with less severity, and that he may, notwithstanding the refusal of passports, find means of deceiving the vigilance of the Roman government, and of escaping to proceed to America; it would be desirable that another abode be assigned him than Rome and the Roman states, by the high Allied Powers, & that he should be further removed from the coasts, in order to render the plans of escape which he may meditate more difficult.

This opinion being common to all the members of the Conference, it has been resolved to consign it in the Protocol of the day, in order that it may be made known to the four courts, and may produce a determination on their part upon this subject.

(Signed) VINCENT, RICHELIEU, WELLINGTON, STUART, POZZO DI BORGHO.

LONDON, May 21.

The warlike preparations in the Ottoman Empire are now said to be directed against Persia.

We are glad to learn that the Prussian Council of State have decided, by a large majority, in favour of an unrestrained freedom of commerce throughout the Persian dominions.

The Diet of Frankfort, after sitting a long time, and doing very little, have at length determined upon something. They have decided upon having a Recess, which is to continue during the months of July, August and September.

We learn from the manufacturing countries, that trade is considerably increasing. The manufacturers are now giving 8s. 6d. for the manufacturing of calicoes, which they could have got done last year at 5s. 6d.

The present stock of sheep in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at 42 millions: more than 30 millions of which are of the short woolled species.

MAY 22.

A great deal of rain has happily fallen within the last four days. The want of it had been so great in many of the northern parts of England for the last eight weeks, that the cattle in the higher countries have been driven three and four miles for water. The pastures have suffered equally, which has been very visible by the sales at all the late fairs, which have been very low, except for road horses—they are now scarcely to be procured from the farmers breeding so few of them.

The bank of England has consented to continue to receive the Dollar Tokens at five shillings each, the sum for which they were originally issued.

MAY 23.

The Ganymede Frigate returned to the Downs on Wednesday, from her pursuit of the Tunisian Corvette which she saw on Monday off Beachy Head, with all sails set standing down the channel. It is stated that this Corvette and the one detained in the Downs, sailed from Tunis two months ago, with a special commission from the Bey, to cruise against vessels belonging to Hambro, Bremen, and the Hanseatic Towns, he having declared war against them. They put into Tangier, and sailed from thence about the 25th ult. and had made no other prizes than those mentioned in last list; and which they intended to have sent to Tunis. The schooner parted off Cape Finistere, for the purpose of cruising there.

MAY 27. received from Cadiz yesterday mention that the whole of the Spanish Navy has put to sea! The ship Asia, frigate Venganza, and brig Canizori, had left Cadiz, & entered the Straits of Gibraltar, with a view to visit the Bay of Algiers, there take on board stores, and afterwards proceed up the Mediterranean, some say to act against the Algerines, and others on a secret service. The Argos, Sovereign, Voluntario de Cadiz, vessels fitted out to cruise against the insurgents, were hovering about the coast but seemed afraid of losing sight of the land. The small armament lately fitted out against Spanish America, and which, it now appears, did not exceed 1500 men, was originally intended to proceed to Porto Bello, and thence over the isthmus of Panama to Lima, but the arrival of bad news for the royalist cause had changed its destination for the Island of Margarita. The Esmeralda's convoy for the South Seas, was not in any readiness to depart.

The Madrid Gazette contains a long regulation to prevent the scandalous desertion prevailing in one of the marine divisions, where nothing could stop. The fact is, the Spanish navy has not been put up for six years; how, therefore, can the king count on the further services of either men or officers, when the latter are even obliged to wash their own clothes.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Valencia, May 27:

"By the last accounts from Madrid we learn that nothing had occurred here in relation to the case of General Lacy. & that the representations made in his favor by the privileged Companies & Corporation of Barcelona, assembled in the most solemn manner in the Hall, called of the Counts of that city, had been presented to the King, by a Deputation composed of the Prior of St. John's the Marquis de Moya, a member of the name of Larran, and an artisan of the name of Carbón. General Galiano has reported to his Majesty, that he was unable to refuse his passport for the above Deputation, to proceed to Court, in consequence of the actual state of Catalonia, from whose inhabitants General Lacy daily received the greatest and warmest proofs of regard, since it has happened that a large portion of the inhabitants of Barcelona had repeatedly assembled at the gates of a prison, owing merely to a report being spread abroad that it was intended to execute him in a secret manner. All these points of information, circumstantially known in Madrid, induce us to believe that the King will, in some measure, be compelled to accede to the wishes of the principality of Catalonia, which, in fact at the present day, are those of the whole nation. Letters from Barcelona say, that orders had indeed been received there from Court to execute General Lacy but that Galiano had not dared to carry them into effect, in consequence of the disaffection and discontent openly evinced throughout the whole principality, & in such a state of things, he had thought it best to resign his command."

FRANCE.

Private accounts from the French capital mention the discovery of an embryo conspiracy to murder the Bourbon Princes.—The conspirators were a sergeant, a corporal & three privates, belonging to the Royal Guard in garrison at Versailles. From the answers to interrogatories put to them, their design appears to have been to perpetrate the diabolical act by firing on their royal highnesses when they came to review the regiment. No review, however, took place, and the plot proved abortive.—What instigated these wretches to conspire the death of the Princes, it is difficult to divine. It is stated in private letters, that they had all served in the old army, and had formed the project of deserting to a foreign country, not so much from any hatred to government, as from weariness of not being employed in war. This is very probable, and is another lamentable proof of the absence of principle, and total dereliction of duty, in the men who served under Buonaparte.

Yesterday a lamentable accident occurred in Atherton-street. A boy was employed, we understand, by the inmate of a room to sweep the chimney, who, neglecting to acquaint the woman that dwelt below of the circumstance, the latter,

while cooking some herrings, having accidentally fired the chimney, the flames reached the unswept grate, and so dreadfully scorched his body, that slender hope is entertained of his recovery.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The extraordinary appearance of the Tunisian depredators on the coast, has excited great and general surprise. The visitation is, we believe, without a precedent. Cape Finisterre has been the utmost limit of their cruise on this side of the world until the present moment. Why they have ventured into these northern latitudes with craft ill fitted for those boisterous seas, and seamen ignorant of our coasts, may perhaps be explained by the recent arrangements made with the Barbary Powers. The Mediterranean had been long their cruising ground, and the commerce of its Islands and of the opposite coasts of Europe, their prey. The little towns upon the coast within this range, exposed to their attacks lived in constant terror. The approach of a Barbary corsair was the visit of a hawk pouncing upon a flock of tame fowls, with unrelenting talons. By the recent arrangements, however, all the little Italian and other States, have been released from the full grasp of these marauders. Their old cruising ground is converted into a preserve, & the preachers, living by plunder, are driven by necessity into new and hitherto unknown quarters in search of game. By their principles and practice they consider themselves in a state of war with every nation that does not contribute them by some favour or concession. Denmark and Sweden at this moment submit to pay them tribute. Accordingly the aggressions and hostilities which they have hitherto exercised upon the little Italian States, they have now transferred to the little free towns in the Northern Seas, the Oldenburgers, the Papingers, &c. This system, however, cannot be tolerated, & the arrangement made for the security of the commerce of the Mediterranean must be extended to that of the German Ocean. We trust this will be effected without involving us in hostilities with the Barbary States, and that Mr. Croker will not have again to demand a war salary for a war of three days.

We learn from unquestionable authority, that the Speaker of the House of Commons will this day announce his resignation of that office, which he has filled for upwards of fifteen years, in a manner the most satisfactory to that House, and to the public, and most honourably to himself. Mr. Mansel Pleydell, eldest son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is, as we have heard, to be proposed to succeed him.

Letters from Palermo state, that in consequence of an earthquake, the sea had retired a great distance from the shore, that Aetna had opened six new craters, and that a village in the environs of Nicolosi had been overwhelmed by the lava.

Extract of a letter, dated Rotterdam, May 19.

"I am just arrived here from Amsterdam where there are not less than 4000 Swiss and German peasants waiting to embark to America, and more are arriving daily. The City of Utrecht is crowded with these distressed emigrants, and at Amsterdam there are about 500 encamped in the fields, waiting for the like purpose.—Their appearance is exceedingly novel, and they seem to be organized in clans, having chiefs and a gradation of superiors. At Amsterdam I saw them frequently promenading the streets in like-bands, with a leader at their head. Their costume is very simple, and the most part men; the men wear short brown jackets, loose trousers, and striped worsted caps, or very broad brim hats; and the women wear their heads bare, except a small band with which they tie their hair, which is long & platted. Both men and women wear immensely large clogs, which the French call sabots, and are entirely one piece of wood. The countenances of these people are of a darkish brown, and there is generally depicted in them an expression of ignorance, as well as a fixed pensiveness, which informs the spectator of their unhappy situation."

Prohibition of Bible Societies in Hungary.

BUDA, May 3.

The following circular letter to the Clergy in Hungary was issued already on the 23d of December

last year, by the Government in this city:

Considering that the London Bible Association has caused the establishment of several affiliated Societies, particularly in Germany, & that several such associations in the imperial hereditary dominions, particularly among the Protestants, have more intimate connexion in view, his Sacred Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that care be taken that printed copies of the Bible be not circulated gratis, or at a low price, by such Foreign Associations and Societies in his Majesty's hereditary dominions, nor the establishment of a Bible Association be allowed. For the rest, his Sacred Majesty is graciously pleased to allow the trade with Bibles as with all other books by booksellers, according to the Ordinances published on this subject. The Royal Government hereby publishes this his Majesty's resolution, that the most punctual care may be taken to observe it in every point.

Given at Buda, the 23d Dec. 1816, in the Assembly of the Members of the Royal Hungarian Government.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 24.

At an election held in this city, on Monday last, for five Common Councilmen, the following gentlemen were chosen:

Col. Henry Maynadier,
Henry H. Chapman,
Joseph Sands, Senior,
James Boyle,
Dr. William E. Pinkney.

SUICIDE.

One day last week, a "German Redemptorist," who arrived here in the course of the past winter from Amsterdam, and who had indebted himself to Mr. Mayers, a respectable farmer on the north side of Severn, put an end to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor. No one is able to account for his committing this horrible offence; an offence, which at once closes the door of heavenly mercy against its author, and plunges his immortal part into the regions of eternal darkness and misery.

"Deadly attempt!"

Just waking from sleep, in a rage, I found in the presence of our Judge, As it were challenged him to do his worst, And undaunted not his wrath I heard of tortures Must be reserved for such."

For the Maryland Gazette.

It must be a source of sincere gratification to every lover of social intercourse, as well as every one desirous of peace and tranquillity, to perceive the great change which a few months have wrought in the minds of the citizens of this state, as respects political controversy. This band of all the finer feelings of the heart, of all the tender ties which unite citizens of the same country in one bond of union and fellowship, seems partially destroyed, and only requires a little more time to be effectually eradicated. The golden days, when with one accord and one voice, the people could exclaim, "we are all federalists, we are all republicans," appear to be again approaching in quick steps, and unless opposed in their advance by some deep, designing, and interested men, who have not expelled from, but only secreted their animosities in their bosoms, till some trifle affords them an opportunity of again giving vent to them, will soon be here. Should there be any of these promoters among us, any of these promoters of discord and hatred, I pray

"Oh, Heaven, that such companions should unfold!"

that they may receive the frowns and scorn of all the honest & well disposed.

In this city particularly, it is highly gratifying to observe the spirit of reconciliation and unanimity which has recently discovered itself. It is what would long since have proved conducive to her interest and prosperity, and yet may, though postponed to this late period. The wiles of those abroad (who envious of her little wealth, and her small influence in the councils of the state, are exerting themselves to wrest from her all the relics of her importance,) should encourage this laudable spirit, and tend every day closer to cement us in brotherly love and friendship, that concert may adorn our actions, and render us more able bravely to repel every unfair attempt which may be made upon her. "United we stand, divided we fall."

A CITIZEN.

From the Boston Centinel.

INDEPENDENCE.

The 41st Anniversary of American Independence was yesterday celebrated with unusual festivity, the demonstrations being heightened by the participation of the President of the United States in them.

It is unnecessary to repeat the usual salutations, and joyful congratulations, which the occasion never fails to produce.

The Procession of the Supreme Executive of the State was splendid and full; and was joined by the President and his suit, and the Cincinnati, in the meeting-house; where, after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Parkman, an eloquent and patriotic Oration was pronounced by Edward T. Channing, Esq.

The procession, joined by the President, &c. was then escorted by the Independent Cadets to the State-House, where a sumptuous and splendid collation was provided, by Mr. Foster of Concord Hall, and at which about 600 partook. We have no time to do justice to the beauty and propriety of the decorations of the area of the house, with festoons, stars and pyramids, formed by muskets, swords, pikes, &c. and entwined with laurel and the olive.

At the table the following toasts were given:—

By his Excellency the Governor.—The day, and the recollections of the event and characters which this anniversary recalls—uniting all hearts.

By the President of the U. States.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Whose Sons so eminently contributed to the Independence we this day celebrate.

By the Lieutenant Governor.—The Heroes of the Revolution—Their services claim, and will receive the grateful acknowledgments of succeeding generations.

On the President's retiring the Governor gave:—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Nine cheers.

When the Governor retired, His Honour the Lt. Governor gave: The Governor of our Commonwealth.—Nine cheers.

Early in the morning the President examined several specimens of invention in the arts.

At seven he visited Com. BAIRD's seat in Brookline, and breakfasted with him.

He then proceeded through Brighton and Watertown to Waltham, viewed the superb Factories there; called on the Hon. Mr. GORE, at his beautiful seat there; visited the Public Arsenal at Watertown, and returned about noon.

On his return the Cincinnati of Massachusetts were presented to him; when Colonel TUDOR, Vice-President of the Society (the President, Gov. BRIDGES, being on other public duty) presented to him the following ADDRESS:—

To James Monroe, President of the United States.

"Sir—When meeting you as one of our most distinguished Brothers, permit us especially to thank you for furnishing an opportunity of saluting another Chief Magistrate of the United States taken from our ranks; and to offer you all the assurances of respect and affection which it becomes a Society like ours to present, and which we pray you to accept as flowing from hearts first united by the powerful sympathies of common toils and dangers.

"Although time is fast reducing our original associates, we trust that whilst we remain, he will never desert the standard of Freedom and his country, or our sons forget the sacred duties their Sires had sworn to discharge. We fought to obtain security, self-government and political happiness, and the man who can approve both the principles and the means, can never be indifferent to the social designs which such a warfare contemplated, for among those purposes were included the restoration of good humor, good manners, good neighbourhood, political integrity, with a spirit of mild and manly patriotism.

"We congratulate you as the highest Representative of our beloved country, that party animosity has, on all sides, so far subsided before the Day Star of sound national policy. And we look with confidence to a wise and liberal administration of the Presidency to produce its termination.

"And now, Sir, in bidding you a long farewell, for from our lessening number, such another occasion can scarcely again occur, we join our best wishes, that when you shall seek a retreat from the honourable fatigues of public energies, in which

so large a portion of your life may be accompanied by the applauses of the wise, and the concurrence of blessings of a prosperous and united Republican Empire."

To this address the President made a very affectionate and fraternal verbal reply, in which he recognized the services and sacrifices of the Defenders of the Independence of their country, and intimated that at a future time he would give them an answer in writing.

General Dearborn, and a committee, presented an address of the minority of the Legislature to the President; to which also the President replied.

In the afternoon the President visited the elegant and complete Military Armouries in Faneuil Hall, and testified much satisfaction in their condition and completeness.

He afterwards dined with his brethren the Cincinnati, in Concord Hall.

Saturday, July 5.—This morning we learn, the President will breakfast with Com. HULL, at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, and will afterwards visit that establishment, the Marine Hospital, and receive the felicitations of the citizens of Bunker's Hill. He will then dine with Governor Briggs at Medford, and at six o'clock return to town to attend a Sacred Oration to be given in Chaucey Place.

On Monday at 10 o'clock he will review the Boston brigade, on the Common and will visit the Hon. Mr. ARMS, at Quincy.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

From the Boston Gazette, July 14.

Great preparations have been made at Ipswich and Newburyport for the reception of the President, A Cavalade of Citizens, and a Regiment of Cavalry under Col. Crampton, are to proceed to Ipswich to meet the President, and escort him into Newburyport. Arrangements have also been made at Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland, for a suitable reception of the President.

MILTON.

It is almost impossible to recall all the testimonials of respect and attention that have been shown to the justly beloved Chief Magistrate of our country in the various towns and villages through which he has passed. It is however, due to the respectful civilities which have been manifested to us, should we pass unnoticed. As soon as it is known to the inhabitants of the village that the President would pass there on his way to Quincy every exertion was immediately made to evidence to him the respect and esteem entertained for his character. The bridge was soon beautifully and tastefully decorated on both sides with green branches from the neighbouring fields, which produced a most pleasing effect to the eye on its approach and passage. The arch was with no less taste ornamented with the same style—below which was suspended, in handsome capitals, the following inscription:—

"WELCOME ILLUSTRIOUS CHIEF."

On an elevated piece of ground on the right, were placed artillery which announced, by a national salute, the approach of the President to the village. The houses & streets were thronged with people, who loud and repeated acclamations denounced their general joy and satisfaction at the event.—We regret that the President expressed his regret at not being apprised of the hour. The inscription he had but little time to read, before the bridge from the speed of the horses, passed; or otherwise he would have reciprocated the civility of the inhabitants, by descending from his carriage and passing it on foot. Much credit, says our correspondent, is certainly due to the expedition with which the whole was carried into effect.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser July 15.

It is to be regretted that the President has not been able to find time enough for his journey, to execute his original intention of visiting the numerous important points along the coast of the District of Maine. From Portland to the port is an extent of about 250 miles embracing several important bays. We had hoped that by visiting Castine he would have enabled to judge of the practicality of defending that port, by driving the enemy from it, and

of the state, without the aid of a marine force of regular troops. Had he waited the spot, he would undoubtedly have done the people of this state the justice to declare that to have undertaken such an enterprise during the late war, would have been extremely ridiculous. It is said that he will go no farther than Portland, which is more than a hundred miles this side of any port that was occupied by the British in the late war, and that from that place he will return to Dover, New-Hampshire. Thence he is to proceed through Concord to Hanover, thence through Windsor and Burlington in Vermont to Plattsburgh, and thence by French Mills and the river St. Lawrence, to Sackett's Harbour.

From the Boston Palladium, July 15.

RECEPTION AT LYNN.

On Tuesday last, the inhabitants of Lynn paid their tribute of respect to the President of the United States upon his arrival in their town. As he entered the limits of the town, he was met by the Committee of Arrangements, and after being given a hearty welcome by their Chairman, the Committee, together with a respectable number of citizens on horseback, escorted him to the Hotel.

A national salute was fired in honor of the occasion by the Lynn Artillery company commanded by Capt. Samuel Bacheller, the Light Infantry company commanded by Capt. Wm. Newhall, and a company of volunteers under the command of Captain Ebenezer Duntley.

A very large number of inhabitants, old and young, male and female, were assembled on the common, and being formed in two lines, the President, preceded by the committee of arrangements, and accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, with their respective suites, walked through the extensive lane thus formed, reaching from the Hotel to the Meeting House, & then ascending his carriage amidst the cheers of numerous spectators. The youth paraded on this occasion amounted to 800, consisting of both sexes, and afforded a pleasing and interesting spectacle.

Whilst at the Hotel, the following Address was read, and then presented to the President by the Chairman of the committee, accompanied by a brief historical statement of the manufactures of the town.

ADDRESS.

May it please your Excellency, The Committee appointed for that purpose respectfully tender you the congratulations of the Citizens of Lynn, upon your arrival in this ancient town.

It is with sentiments of patriotic pride and heartfelt pleasure, that the inhabitants of Lynn enjoy this opportunity of beholding among them the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Elevated to your high and honorable office by the suffrages of a free people, in conformity with the principles of our excellent constitution, it is no less the duty, than it is the happy privilege of this people to pay their voluntary respects to the man of their choice.

Whilst under foreign governments, the people are often times obliged to royal mandates to pay reluctant honors to their rulers, it is the singular fortune of Americans that they are free to act for themselves, and that in paying honors to the man of their choice, they have to acknowledge no other mandate than that of freedom.

Impressed by such considerations, the inhabitants of Lynn, known as manufacturing people from the early settlement of the town, heartily congratulate you on the present peaceful and prosperous state of our country, and fondly indulge the hope that the blessings of liberty will be preserved, and that the arts, commerce and manufactures of the nation will be fostered and protected by your administration recently commenced under circumstances so auspicious.

Wishing your excellency a long continuance of health and happiness, we have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedient servants,

R. W. TREVERT,
Chairman of the Committee.

From the Salem Register, of July 16.

The President of the U. States, with his suite, left Salem on Saturday morning last, before 7 o'clock,

escorted by the Essex Hussars, under Capt. Moore.

Previous to his departure, at an early hour he was waited on by the committee of arrangements, and in the absence of the chairman, (who was prevented from attending by indisposition) Mr. Peete, in behalf of the committee, in a very handsome and appropriate manner, took leave of the President, and expressed the great gratification which the inhabitants of the town had received from his visit, and their sincere wishes for his health and future happiness. The President was evidently affected by the address, and returned an answer expressing his sincere thanks for the politeness shown to him, and his earnest wishes for the prosperity of the town. The committee then took their leave, and the President immediately left town. Besides the cavalry, he was escorted by a company of our truckmen, under the command of Mr. Lott Aldern, dressed in white frocks, who volunteered their services on the occasion, in token of their respect for the chief magistrate, and their grateful recollection of his visit. The scene was novel, and produced a highly agreeable effect.

Besides the large evening parties at the houses of the Secretary of the Navy, Judge Story, and Mr. Stephen White, at which there was a brilliant assemblage of the taste and fashion of the town, the President visited several other private families, and among them, Capt. Joseph Peabody, the most eminent & enterprising merchant of the town—the hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, the first mathematician in our country—the hon. Benjamin Pickman, jr. formerly member of congress—and the hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, the present member of congress from this district. Wherever the President went, he was received with the utmost cordiality and respect. All party and political distinctions were completely extinguished, and we hope it will be very long before they are revived.

On his way to the eastward the President passed through Danvers and Upper Beverly, was met by another escort of cavalry at Wenham, and before nine o'clock reached Ipswich, where the citizens were prepared to receive him, agreeably to previous arrangements. The stone bridge was handsomely decorated, and a band of music stationed near it, performed several marches as the procession passed. After breakfasting at Treadwell's the President departed for Newburyport, escorted by a regiment of cavalry under Col. Coleman, and followed by a numerous cavalcade of officers and citizens, who had come from Newburyport and the vicinity to meet him. The President was received with civil and military honours at Newburyport, dined at Gilman's Hotel, and in an hour and an half after his arrival, he departed for Portsmouth, having dispensed with the escort provided for him, on account of the rapidity with which he intended to travel, and the unfavorable state of the weather. He reached Greenland about 6 o'clock, having travelled a part of the distance at the rate of twelve miles an hour, with a heavy rain nearly the whole way. At Greenland the President was received by an extensive cavalcade of gentlemen from Portsmouth and the adjacent town, and escorted to the Plains, where he reviewed the Portsmouth regiment under Col. Walker. A salute of 19 guns was fired during his approach, from Capt. Currier's company of artillery, and repeated on Widdow's Hill by the corps of sea fencibles. He was then escorted by the citizens, passing through lines formed by the children and the ladies of the town, elegantly dressed and adorned with flowers, to Frost's Hotel, where an address was presented to him. At his lodgings he received the congratulations of the citizens, and in the evening a Concert was given at the Town Hall, in honour of the occasion. The President passed the Sabbath at Portsmouth, and on Monday visited the fortifications, the navy yard, and other objects of a public nature, and early yesterday morning was to depart for Portland, where preparations have been made to receive him in a very handsome style.

Sunday School Anecdote.
From the London Evangelical Magazine.

A benevolent gentleman in the vicinity of London, was induced to visit a poor woman who was sick. When he entered the room, he perceived a little girl kneeling at her

bedside, who immediately withdrew. He then inquired, who that child was. The sick woman replied, "Oh! sir, it is a little angel, who frequently comes to read the Scriptures to me, to my great comfort, & has just now given me sixpence." On further inquiry, he found she was one of the girls belonging to a neighbouring Sunday School.

On the following Sabbath, our friend paid a visit to the school, and expressed a wish to speak to the child. She approached with trepidation; when he asked her, if she knew the poor woman just referred to, and had been to read the Bible to her? She replied that she had. He then asked, what had induced her to do so. She answered, "Because, sir, I find it said in the Bible, that pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father is this—to visit the fatherless and widows in their afflictions, &c."

"Well," said he, "and did you give her any money?" "Yes Sir." And where did you get it?" "Sir, it was the reward given me in this school." The gentleman, who related this fact, said (alluding to the expression of the sick woman) "I clasped the little angel in my arms, and prayed that the latter part of the text she quoted might also be accomplished in her—that God would keep her unsupplied from the world."—(James i. 27.)

CAPTURE OF AMELIA-ISLAND.

Savannah, July 6.

We have accounts from the south, which inform us, that the Patriots, under the command of Gen. Gregor McGregor, took possession of Amelia-Island, on the 30th of June. They landed in the rear of Ferdinand, marched through the marsh, and entered the town, without a single gun being fired from the fort. The soldiers, who were in the fort, marched out and surrendered on the 1st July, instant, and the Patriot flag was then hoisted; and now waves triumphantly on Amelia-Island.

We also learn, that the Patriots are making preparations for a march for St. Augustine. Though the garrison of that place is expected to make some show of resistance, it is confidently believed, the fortress will be taken without much loss of men or time.

Since the Patriot standard has been planted in East-Florida, hundreds of recruits have flocked to it, and we learn that McGregor will soon have as many men, as he may require. In a few days, we shall be able to give a sketch of the formation of the new system of laws intended for the government of Florida, and the names of the new public functionaries. The Patriots have a naval force lying before Amelia.

From the Charleston City Gazette, of July 7.

A boat from the brig Harmony, from New-York bound to St. Mary's, landed at Sullivan's Island on Friday last, ostensibly to procure water, the brig having been three weeks at sea. From certain enquiries made by one of the boat's crew, it is supposed she belongs to General McGregor's expedition, who is supposed to be concentrating a large force some where in East Florida. This vessel was stated to have between 20 and 30 passengers. She came in over the bar on Friday evening, remained in the roads during the night, and sailed again next morning, probably having obtained a supply of water.

Combining all the circumstances relative to the above mentioned distinguished personage, we have no doubt that he is concentrating and organizing a much larger force, than was at first supposed; and having for its object a more important point of attack than either St. Augustine or Amelia Island. Time, however, will dissipate the mystery in which this subject is at present enveloped.

From the N. F. Commercial Advertiser, July 9.

The following paragraph having originally appeared in a Southern paper in an imperfect state, & with some errors in punctuation which affect the sense, we have been requested to republish it, and to suggest to those printers who may have published it, to insert it in their papers in its correct state.

In General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in N. York, May 27, 1817. Present all the Bishops. Resolved, That the following be

entered on the Journal of this House, and be sent to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, to be read therein:

The House of Bishops, solicitous for the preservation of the purity of the Church, and the piety of its members, are induced to impress upon the clergy the important duty, with a direct but earnest zeal, of warning the people of their respective cures, of the danger of an indulgence in those worldly pleasures which may tend to withdraw the affections from spiritual things. And especially on the subject of gaming, of amusements involving cruelty to the brute creation, and of theatrical representations, to which some peculiar circumstances have called their attention; they do not hesitate to express their unanimous opinion, that these amusements as well from their licentious tendency, as from the strong temptations to vice which they afford, ought not to be frequented. And the Bishops cannot refrain from expressing their deep regret at the information that in some of our large cities, so little respect is paid to the feelings of the members of the Church, that theatrical representations are fixed for the evenings of her most solemn festivals.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A gentleman writes from Nantucket, July 3, to his friend in this city:

"Since my last, several whalers have arrived—among them is the ship President, captain Swain, three months from the Pacific Ocean. By her the owners of the ship Minerva have received a letter from captain Chase, on the Coast of Chili, dated March 10, 1817, stating, that the ships Charles, Weymouth, & Hero, were boarded near the Island of St. Mary's, from a royanist gun-boat, from Concepcion, the capt. of which informed them he was sent out for the express purpose of inviting all the American ships to enter that port, stating that they daily expected an attack from the patriots of Buenos Ayres—that two large armaments had crossed the Cordilleras, one was near Santiago, the other daily expected at Concepcion; and if the American ships did not come in to their assistance, they would be considered as enemies to the royalists. The captains of the whalers concluded the royalists wished to detain their ships, for a retreat to Lima, for the safety of their persons and most valuable effects.

Captain Swain, of the President, says, the whale ships will not go in, but will keep clear of both sides as far as is in their power. It was their opinion the captain of the gun-boat had orders to bring them in for the above purpose, but there being so many ships in company, was afraid to undertake it.

Captain Swain reports a severe battle fought near Santiago, and every man was either killed or taken prisoner.

The Patriots took Valparaiso 15th of March—captain Swain left the coast 1st April and says the news is correct.—F. Jour.

Extract of a letter received by the brig Indus, arrived at Nantucket, dated,

PERNAMBUCO, May 25.

"For the last 30 days this plantation has been strictly blockaded by the Portuguese squadron from Rio Janeiro. The custom-house has been shut and no business has been done;—and the town deserted by the people. On the 20th at night, the patriot army evacuated the town, marching off in a northerly direction, and on the following morning the town was taken possession of by the sailors without opposition. On the 22d, the Portuguese army marched into the town, in two divisions, one of which went in pursuit of the Patriot army.—The government is now established, the custom-house opened, and the people begin to move in and open their shops—business resumes its former character."

The "N. F. Journal," printed at Buffalo, N. Y.—"All the British government vessels on Lakes Erie and Ontario are ordered to be scuttled and sunk, and their crews to return to England. There will also, it is said, be but one regiment of troops stationed at all the posts above Kingston."

Alb. D. Adv.

From a London paper of May 30.

TALMA.

This celebrated French tragedian arrived in town on Wednesday from the Continent. Last night he was

introduced by Mr. Howard Paine to the managers of Covent-garden theatre.

It was reported on Change yesterday morning, that government had given orders for the immediate equipment of six sail of the line and 12 frigates, destined for South America.

It is said that something of an unpleasant nature had happened between the Portuguese Government and Lord Berresford, and that the Marshall returns to England in disgust.

Charleston, July 8.

A gentleman lately from Havana informs us, that the Captain of the Spanish Government brig, which, in conjunction with a frigate, made a dastardly attack some months since on the United States schooner Firebrand, has been lately tried by a Court Martial, at Havana, and broke—the captain of the frigate had been sent home to Old Spain, to take his trial, and there was no doubt would meet a similar punishment.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Wison, Esquire, Sheriff of Montgomery County, that a certain Negro Man named JACOB, slave of Mr John O'Neal, who had been committed to the goal of said county, charged with the murder of his master, has made his escape therefrom. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Montgomery County, the said Negro Jacob. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Eastern, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council

July 24.

LAND—FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a small Farm, containing about 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne Arundel county, between Severn and Magoth rivers. This farm is convenient to Baltimore and Annapolis markets, also to mill, has good water, and is a healthy situation, and contains a smart quantity of excellent fruit. This land is productive of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, clover, and is thought by judges that plaster would act well on said land, there is timber enough to support the place; but the houses are sorry. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to come and see the property. Terms made known on the day. Sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

George Wallis.

July 24, 1817.

Sw.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty-town, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side. He had on when he left home, a full drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trousers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in goal so that I get him again, and the above reward if brought home.

JOHN WAGNER.

July 24.

3m.

15 Dollars Reward.

Broke Gaol yesterday morning, the 9th inst.

A young negro Man who calls himself Bob Smith, about nineteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light black complexion, thin visage, a scar on his forehead, full eyes; he says he belongs to Edward Dicks of Montgomery county; Maryland, and was committed as a runaway.

R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.

A. A. County.

July 10.

OET'S CORNER.

THE FAREWELL.

On William! do not say farewell,
Tho' we be doom'd to sever;
Tis like the sullen passing bell,
Of pleasure gone forever.
Ah! find a gentler language then,
The mournful truth to tell;
Say, "parted friends may meet again,"
But do not say farewell—
Oh! do not say farewell!

It tells of pleasure passed away—
It tells of future sorrow—
The summer smile'd on yesterday,
And winter frowns to-morrow.
Around the heart it seems to throw
A melancholy spell
Of mingled memory and woe;
Oh! do not say farewell—
Oh! do not say farewell!

Had anger chilled, or doubt misled,
That word than both were stronger;
'T would sound like voices from the dead,
That can offend no longer.
But when upon the parting hour
No harsher feelings dwell;
When love and grief alone have power,
Oh! do not say farewell—
Oh! do not say farewell!

At once, and quickly, let me part
From all that's worth possessing!
Nor fold its treasures to my heart,
And hear the bitter blessing—
Oh then a soft'nd colouring give
To this I know too well;
Tell me I have not long to live,
But do not say farewell—
Oh! do not say farewell!

The following beautifully solemn and
impressive Hymn, extracted from
Car's Northern Summer, is said
to be recited over the dead body of
a Russian, previous to its interment:

"Oh! what is life? a blossom's
vapour, or dew of the morning!
—Approach and contemplate the
grave. Where now is the graceful
form! where is youth! where the
organs of sight! and where the beau-
ty of complexion!

"What lamentation, and wailing,
and mourning, and struggling, when
the soul is separated from the body!
Human life seems altogether vani-
ty; a transient shadow; the sleep
of error: the unwelcome labour of
imagined existence! Let us there-
fore fly from the corruption of the
world, that we may inherit the
kingdom of heaven.

"Thou maker of the sun that
never sets; Parent of Good, we be-
seech thee, intercede with thy divine
offspring, that he who hath departed
hence may enjoy repose with the
souls of the just. Unblemished
Virgin! may he enjoy the eternal
inheritance of heaven in the abodes
of the righteous!"

From the Clergyman's Almanac.
Sabbath Sickness.—Doctor Soga-
city, among other communications,
gave me not long since the follow-
ing particulars of a disease, which
his patients were disposed to think
is a natural, but which he is per-
suaded is a moral disease. The
history of the disease is as follows:

"There is a disorder but too preva-
lent in our neighbourhood, an ac-
count of which is not to be found in
any ancient or modern book of medi-
cine. The disorder is evidently of
the intermitting kind: and in all
cases which have fallen under my
notice, has attacked the patients by
violent paroxysms, which return
frequently, often generally, some-
times without failure, every seventh
day, which, strange as it may ap-
pear, is found to be the sabbath day;
on which account it is called *sabbath
sickness*. On account of its regular pe-
riodical attacks, some have thought
it to be a singular kind of ague,
especially as it is attended with a
great degree of chill and coldness,
though I do not perceive any shiver-
ing, nor symptoms of shivering,
which are usual in that complaint.

The paroxysms of this disease
generally commence on the Lord's
day. In many cases it seizes the
patient before he has left his bed,
and renders him indisposed to rise
till a later hour than usual. Some-
times however, it does not make a
serious attack until mid-day. The
disease commences by communica-
ting a languor and coldness about
the region of the heart, accompanied
with dimness of sight and desire of dark-
ness, dulness of hearing, stupor of
understanding, and a kind of de-
rangement in the brain. This is
followed by a yawning and a state
of general lethargy. Sometimes in-
deed the patient is in a great mea-
sure deprived of the use of his limbs,
especially the legs and feet. This
however is not always the case.—
He sometimes uses his limbs with
more agility than on any other day
of the week. They do not however

help him to the house of God. Some
there are indeed, who, notwith-
standing they are considerably af-
fected with disease, repair to the
solemn assembly, but generally enter
it at an unreasonable hour to the
disturbance of others. And now,
instead of subsiding, the disease ac-
quires strength and brings on a
yawning and so violent a lethargy,
that the patients fall into a dead
sleep, even when the preacher is
delivering the most interesting and
solemn truths, and in the most ani-
mated and rousing manner. Others
discover marks of extreme uneasiness
during the time of the service,
and especially when the most salu-
tary truths are closely exhibited to
view, and addressed to the consci-
ence; although they have been
known to sit with much satisfaction
in the play house, and to remain in
the ball-room, and to be engaged at the
card table, for several hours togeth-
er.

The disease, and especially when
it operates with the greatest vio-
lence, produces so stupifying an ef-
fect that the subjects of it appear to
suffer little or no pain, as they seldom
or never complain. Extraordinary
as it may appear, it is nevertheless,
a fact that their complaints diminish
as their disease increases. I have
known persons under the operations
of other diseases express great un-
easiness, and utter affecting lamen-
tations, on account of their inability
to go to the house of God, there to
worship him with his people in the
beauty of holiness. But the subjects
of this disorder were never heard to
exclaim, "My soul longeth, yea
even for the courts of the Lord,
my heart and my flesh crieth
out for the living God. O when
shall I come and appear before
God?"

I was at first greatly surprised,
after hearing that a patient could
not get to public worship, to find
her the next day as well and active
as if she had not been subject to
any kind of indisposition; but I
have since found that it is very com-
mon, after the paroxysms are re-
moved, for a patient to appear per-
fectly well until the next sabbath.
But, on close investigation, a feverish
heat is to be perceived, during
the week days, which is known by
the name of *worldly fever*. There
seems always to be a great loss of
appetite for savoury and nourishing
food, while the appetite is keen for
food of no seasoning, and such as
generates disease and death. One
circumstance I had almost forgot-
ten. It is this; that the subjects
of this disease, who have not laid
aside all attention to the form of re-
ligion, are generally subject to so
great a languor and coldness as to
speak extremely faint, and even in-
articulately, when they occasionally
lead in family devotion.

CITY HOTEL.

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISH-
MENT.

The Union Tavern & City Ho-
tel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in
the City of Annapolis, has lately
been purchased, and is now
occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

Who has opened a large and commodi-
ous Tavern, where boarders and trav-
ellers will receive the most unresist-
ing attention, and the best of every
thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him
with their custom, when he occupied
this establishment formerly, and that
he lately moved from, may be assured
that every exertion will be made, and
his personal attention given, to render
them perfectly satisfied, and he invites
those who have never witnessed his de-
sire to please to give him a call, confi-
dent that if they do so once, they will
repeat the visit whenever opportunity
offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every
kind, that can be procured, shall be of-
fered to his customers, and the great-
est attention paid to, and care taken of
their horses. He therefore solicits pub-
lic patronage.
May 15.

8

tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to
me directed, will be exposed to public
sale, on Tuesday the 30th July inst, at
11 o'clock, for Cash, One Negro Man
named Tom, one ditto named Lloyd,
and one Negro Girl named Anne, tak-
en as the property of William Weems,
of Jno and will be sold to satisfy a
debt due Theodore & David Weems,
for the use of Henry Schroeder & Co.
R. Welch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.
July 19.

2

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 24th June, 1817.

In compliance with the charter of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a
supplement thereto establishing a branch
thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is
hereby given to the stockholders on the
western shore, that an election will be
held at the banking-house in the city
of Annapolis, on the first Monday in
August next, between the hours of 10
o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for
the purpose of choosing from amongst
the stockholders sixteen directors for
the bank at Annapolis, and nine direc-
tors for the Branch Bank at Frederick
Town.

By order,
Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the
14th day of last month, a negro man
named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26
years of age, about five feet ten inches
high; he has a smooth black skin, full
face, and good teeth. He took with
him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere
pantaloons, a short furred hat, besides
other cloths not particularly recollected.
It is believed too that he wears a silver
watch with a large key to it. As he has
many acquaintances in the city of Bal-
timore, it is probable he has gone to
that place, as he did about five years
ago, when he was taken up and com-
mitted to jail. Whoever apprehends
the said runaway, and secures him in
any jail, so that I get him again, shall
if taken in Anne Arundel county, re-
ceive 50 dollars, and if out of said
county the above reward.

Whitehall, Anne Arundel
county, June 15, 1817.

6

State of Maryland, se.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.

June 10, 1817.
On application by petition of Martha
W. J. Weylie and George Shaw, ad-
ministrators of John V. Weylie, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered that they give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John G. Galloway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arun-
del county, both obtained from the or-
phans court of A. A. county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the
personal estate of John V. Weylie, late
of Anne Arundel county deceased. All
persons having claims against said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscribers, at or before the 15th day
of August next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under our hands this 10th
day of June, 1817.
Martha W. J. Weylie, } Admrs.
George Shaw, }

6

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale
either of the two following farms, lying
on the head of South River, in Anne
Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of
Land called "White's Hall," now in
the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee,
containing about 200 acres. The soil
is of the first quality, well adapted to
the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobac-
co, and the improvements, consisting
of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen,
tobacco house and quarter, all lately
erected, are in complete repair; there
is also a well of fine water, and a young
apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining
the above, and contains about 250
acres. This land is not inferior to any
in the county, is under good fencing,
and has a commodious dwelling house,
kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables
and corn-house. The above lands are
susceptible of great benefit from the
use of plaster, and from their healthy
situation and pleasant neighbourhood,
offer an agreeable residence. They
are distant from the city about nine
miles. The subscriber invites persons
disposed to purchase to view the pre-
mises. The terms, which shall be ac-
commodating, will be made known on
application to

18 Jno. T. Barber.

Annopolis, March 27.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to apply
to the next county court of Calvert
county, for the benefit of all the insol-
vent laws.
William R. Sewell.
Calvert county, 20th Nov. 1816.

THE
Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies
for sale at this office—Price \$1 50.
June 26.

Anne Arundel County Court, April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel
County Court by petition in writing of
John Deale, of Anne Arundel county,
praying for the benefit of the act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,
passed at November session, eighteen
hundred and five, and the several sup-
plements thereto, a schedule of his prop-
erty, and a list of his creditors, on
oath, as far as he can ascertain them,
being annexed to his petition; and the
said John Deale having satisfied the
said court that he has resided in the
State of Maryland two years immedi-
ately preceding the time of his applica-
tion, and that he is in actual confine-
ment for debt only: It is therefore or-
dered and adjudged by the said court,
that the said John Deale be discharged
from his confinement, and that he, by
causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in one of the public newspapers
in the city of Annapolis, once a week
for three successive months, before the
third Monday of September next, give
notice to his creditors to appear before
the county court of Anne Arundel coun-
ty, on the third Monday of September
next, for the purpose of recommending
a trustee for their benefit, on the said
John Deale then and there taking the
oath by the said acts prescribed, for de-
livering up his property and to shew-
cause if any they have, why the said
John Deale should not have the benefit
of the said act and supplements thereto
as prayed.

Test,
6 Wm. S. Green, Clk.
3m.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore
will find it much the nearest and
best road by way of the "Middle
Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry,
which is now kept in good order,
and constant attendance, by Hen-
ry Johnson and Wm Arnold;
where liquors and horse feed can
be had. The road between the
ferry and Baltimore has lately
been straightened and improved,
and is only three miles from the
ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge,
where it intersects the Washing-
ington turnpike road.
June 1, 1817. one year.

That most Valuable and Highly im-
proved FARM,

Known by the name of the

HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres,
situated nine miles below Annapolis,
on the navigable waters of Rhode River,
and more particularly described in this
paper in January and February last, is
still offered for sale. If desired the
lower tract will be divided into small
parcels, and sold separate. A letter
addressed to me in the city of Bal-
timore, will be attended to.

May 15. 11 James Carroll.
tf.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Epis-
copal Book Society of Maryland, for sale
at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.
The Good Old Way or the
Religion of our Forefathers } 9 cents
Directions for Prayer } 6
Bishop Wilson on Family } 1
Prayer } 6
On Baptism, } 6
On the Lord's Supper }

Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel
county court, by petition in writing of
William Bates, of the city of Annapo-
lis, praying for the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debt-
ors, passed at November session eigh-
teen hundred and five, and the several
supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said acts, a schedule of
his property, and list of his creditors
on oath, as far as he can ascertain them,
being annexed to his petition, and the
said William Bates having satisfied the
said court, by competent testimony,
that he has resided in the state of Ma-
ryland two years immediately preced-
ing the time of his application; and
the sheriff of Anne Arundel county
having certified that the said William
Bates is in actual confinement for debt
only; it is therefore ordered and ad-
judged, by the said court, that the said
William Bates be discharged from his
confinement, and that he, by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted in one
of the public newspapers in the city of
Annapolis, once a week for three suc-
cessive months, before the third Mon-
day of September next, give notice to
his creditors to appear before the coun-
ty court of Anne Arundel county, on
the third Monday of September next,
for the purpose of recommending a
trustee for their benefit, on the said
William Bates then and there taking
the oath by the said acts prescribed, for
delivering up his property, and to shew
cause, if any they have, why the said
William Bates should not have the be-
nefit of said act and supplement there-
to, as prayed.

Test.
Wm. S. Green, Clk.
3m.

May 22.

10

Petition of Joseph David- son, Ann South, Joseph South, and John South.

To the honourable Judges of the Circuit
Court of the District of Columbia,
for the county of Washington. The
petition states, that a certain John Da-
vidson, deceased, by his last will and tes-
tament devised all his real estate to his
wife, Ann Maria Davidson, and in-
deed and empowered her to sell the same,
and apply the proceeds thereof to the
payment of the debts of the said John
Davidson; that the said John David-
son died without having performed the
trust reposed in her by the said will;
that the petitioners, are large credi-
tors of the said John; that he left a
real estate in the District of Columbia,
liable to the trust aforesaid, but which
cannot be sold by reason of the death
of the said Ann Maria; the petitioners
therefore pray a trustee may be ap-
pointed by the court to perform the
trust created by the said John David-
son's will: And it appearing that the
will of the said John Davidson do not
side within the District of Columbia,
it is ordered by the court, that the
said John Davidson be given for six successive weeks in the
Maryland Gazette, published at An-
napolis, to the heirs of the said John
Davidson, to appear and answer to the
said petition by the first Monday of
November next, or the matters there-
in stated will be taken "pro confesso,"
and such decree made in the case, as
proof of the publication of this order
as the court shall deem just and ap-
proprate.

5 By order,
Wm. Brent, Clk.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point.

And the lands adjoining, lying on
Chesapeake Bay, South River, On-
don and Fishing Creeks. These lands
are bound with ship timber, and wood
almost every description. There is
large quantity of firm marsh belong-
ing to it, and some low ground, which
can be converted into meadow at a
small expense. There are several small
buildings on it. The whole contains
three and four hundred acres. The
place is remarkable for fish, crabs
and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands,
the subscriber will also sell the lands
adjoining. The whole will contain
between six and seven hundred acres,
fence of four or five hundred yards
length, running from the Head of On-
don creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose
the whole land. This half of the land
has a considerable quantity of firm
marsh belonging to it, two tenements,
and a well of good water. The whole
is capable of being made one of the
best grazing farms in the state.

March 27. 35 J. T. Carroll.

By His Excellency Charles Kedge,
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor
of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the third
section of the constitution of the
State of Maryland, that "the Coun-
cil shall have power to make the pub-
lic seal of this State, which shall be
by the Chancellor, and affixed to all
laws, commissions, grants, and other
testimonials, as has been heretofore
practised in this State." And where-
as the board have lately caused to be
made a seal, with certain devices, and
with the words "Seal of the State
of Maryland" inscribed thereon. And
whereas the same hath been delivered
to the honourable the Chancellor, to
be kept and used as the great seal of
this State. I have therefore thought
proper to issue this my proclamation,
declaring the seal so as aforesaid made
and delivered to the Chancellor, to be
none other, to be the great seal of the
State of Maryland. Given under my
hand, and the seal of the State of Ma-
ryland, this tenth day of June, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing pro-
clamation be published eight times in the
Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette,
Frederick-town Herald, the Light,
the Allegany Federalist, and the
Monitor at Easton.

7 Ninian Pinkney,
Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the
subscriber hath taken out short letters
the estate of John Worthington, of
Anne Arundel county, deceased,
persons, having claims against the
deceased, are requested to bring their
legally authenticated, & all those
are indebted to the said estate to
immediate payment, to
Beale M. Worthington, ex-
The Editors of the National In-
former are requested to publish the
above advertisement once a week,
weeks, and forward their account
this office for collection.
July 19.

3

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Anne-Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1847

On application to Anne-Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on which, as far as he can ascertain them, he has annexed to his petition; and the said John Deale having satisfied the court that he has resided in the county of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by giving a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers of the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for disposing of his property, and to show if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto.

Test, **Wm. S. Green, Clk.**
3m.

Anne-Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1847

On application to Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, he has annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county being certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for disposing of his property, and to show if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of the said act and supplement thereto.

Test, **Wm. S. Green, Clk.**
3m.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1847. one year.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.
Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers 9 cents
Prayer Book Wilson on Family 64
Prayer 1
Baptism 64
The Lord's Supper 64

Petition of Joseph Sands, Sarah Sands, Ann Sands, Joseph Sandsjr. and John Sands.

To the honourable Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington. The petition states, that a certain John Davidson, deceased, by his last will and testament devised all his real estate to his wife, Ann Maria Davidson, and directed and empowered her to sell the same, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the debts of the said John Davidson; that the said Ann Maria died without having performed the trust reposed in her by the said will; that the petitioners, are large creditors of the said John, that he left a large real estate in the District of Columbia, liable to the trust aforesaid, but which cannot be sold by reason of the death of the said Ann Maria; the petitioners therefore pray a trustee may be appointed by the court to perform the trust created by the said John in his will: And it appearing that the heirs of the said John Davidson do not reside within the District of Columbia, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given for six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, published at Annapolis, to the heirs of the said John Davidson, to appear and answer to the said petition by the first Monday of November next, or the matter therein stated will be taken "pro confesso," and such decree made in the case, upon proof of the publication of this order, as the court shall deem just and equitable.

By order, **Wm. Brent, Clk.**

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,
July 1, 1847.

On application by petition of Eleanor Childs, administratrix of Joseph Childs, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Childs, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1847.

Eleanor Childs, adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,
June 24, 1847.

On application by petition of Frederick Grammer, administrator of Henry Grammer, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Grammer late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1847.

Frederick Grammer, adm'r.
July 3.

15 Dollars Reward.

Brok. Gaol yesterday morning,
the 9th inst.

A young negro Man who calls himself Bob Smith, about nineteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light black complexion, thin visage, a scar on his forehead, full eyes; he says he belongs to Edward Diggs of Montgomery county, Maryland, and was committed as a runaway.
R. Welch, of Ben. shff.
A. A. County.
July 10.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery.
Waldren's Prime Grain and Grass Sythes.
Paints & Oils.

A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn New Herrings, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel, &c.
June 5. 7w

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of August next, at twelve o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the Buck Tavern, on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises,
Parts of two adjoining Tracts of LAND,

Called Water's Lot and Robinhood Forest, situate in Anne-Arundel county, about two miles from Mr. Snowden's Iron Works and near to the Patuxent River. These two parts of the above Tracts of Land contain together six hundred and fourteen Acres, are equally distant from Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty miles from each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church-street, in the city of Baltimore, satisfy any one wanting them, of the goodness of the title, and give all necessary information in relation to them.

The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three-fourths in 12, 18 and 24 months, without interest—should it rain on the day mentioned these lands will be sold on the next fair day at the same place at 12 o'clock.
THOS. L. EMORY, Jr.
Attorney in fact for
EDMUND JENINGS.
July 17.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.
Wm. S. Beanes.
Upper Marlboro' 45
Sept. 26.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, Sheriff of Montgomery County, that a certain Negro Man named JACOB, slave of Mr. John C'Neal, who had been committed to the gaol of said county, charged with the murder of his master, has made his escape therefrom. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Montgomery County, the said Negro Jacob. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1846.

May be had at this Office—Price
\$1 50.

April 10.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

ANSWER

OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CINCINNATI.

To His Excellency Gov. Brooks, President of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

Sir, The affectionate address of my brothers of the Cincinnati, awakens in my mind the most grateful emotions. No approbation can be more dear to me, than that of those with whom I have had the honour to share the common toils and perils of the war for our Independence. We were embarked in the same sacred cause of Liberty, and we have lived to enjoy the reward of our common labours. Many of our companions in arms fell in the field before our Independence was achieved, and many, less fortunate than ourselves, lived not to witness the perfect fulfilment of their hopes in the prosperity and happiness of our country. You do but justice to yourselves in claiming the confidence of your country, that you can never desert the standard of freedom. You fought to obtain it, in times when men's hearts and principles were severely tried; and your public sacrifices and honourable actions are the best pledges of your sincere and devoted attachment to our excellent constitution. May your children never forget the sacred duties devolved on them, to preserve the inheritance so gallantly acquired by their fathers. May they cultivate the same manly patriotism, the same disinterested friendship, and the same political integrity, which has distinguished you, and that unite in perpetuating that social concord and public virtue on which the future prosperity of our country must so essentially depend. I feel most deeply the truth of the melancholy suggestion, that we shall probably meet no more. While, however, we remain in life, I shall continue to hope for your countenance and support so far as my public conduct may entitle me to your confidence; and in bidding you farewell, I pray a kind Providence long to preserve your valuable lives for the honour and benefit of your country.

JAMES MONROE.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT,

To Henry Dearborn, Benjamin Austin, Thomas Melvill, William Little, Russell Sturgis, John Brazier, Jacob Rhoades and William Ingalls, Esquires.
I have received with great satisfaction the very friendly welcome which you have given me on the part of some of the members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of others, citizens of Boston, who had deputed you, to offer me their congratulations on my arrival in this metropolis.

Conscious of having exerted my best faculties with unwearied zeal, to support the rights and advance the prosperity of my fellow-citizens, in the various important trusts with which I have been honoured by my country, the approbation which you have expressed of my conduct, is very gratifying to me.

It has been my undeviating effort, in every situation in which I have been placed, to promote, to the utmost of my abilities, the success of our Republican Government. I have pursued this policy, from a thorough conviction, that the prosperity and happiness of the whole American people, depended on the success of the great experiment which they have been called to make. All impartial persons now bear testimony to the extraordinary blessings with which we have been favoured. Well satisfied, I am, that these blessings are to be imputed to the excellence of our government, and to the wisdom and purity with which it has been administered.

Believing that there is not a section of our union, nor a citizen, who is not interested in the success of our government, I indulge a strong hope, that they will all unite in future, in the measures necessary to secure it. For this very important change, I consider the circumstances of the present epoch peculiarly favourable. The success and unexampled prosperity with which we have hitherto been blessed, must have dispelled the doubts of all who had before honestly entertained any, of the practicability

of our system, and from these, a firm and honourable co-operation may fairly be expected. Our union has also acquired, of late, much strength. The proofs which have been afforded, of the great advantages communicated by it, to every part, and of the ruin which would inevitably and promptly overwhelm, even the parts most favoured, if it should be broken, seem to have carried conviction home to the bosoms of the most unbelieving. On the means necessary to secure success, and to advance with increased rapidity, the growth and prosperity of our country, there seems now to be but little, if any difference of opinion.

It is on these grounds that I indulge a strong hope, and even entertain great confidence, that our principal dangers and difficulties have passed, and that the character of our deliberations, and the course of the government itself, will become more harmonious and happy than it has heretofore been.

Satisfied as I am, that the union of the whole community, in support of our Republican Government, by all wise and proper measures, will effectually secure it from danger, that union is an object to which I look with the utmost solicitude. I consider it my duty to promote it, on the principles and for the purposes stated; and highly gratified shall I be, if it can be obtained. In frankly avowing this motive, I owe it to the integrity of my views to state, that as the support of our Republican Government is my sole object, and in which I consider the whole community equally interested, my conduct will be invariably directed to that end. In seeking to accomplish so great an object, I shall be careful to avoid such measures as may by any possibility sacrifice it.

JAMES MONROE.

PORTSMOUTH.

To the President of the United States.

Sir,

The presence of the Chief Magistrate, selected for his eminent virtues and public services to preside over and direct the councils of a great nation, must always excite feelings of the highest interest. The inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, remote from the seat of the general government, can expect few opportunities of witnessing such a gratifying scene. We therefore eagerly embrace this fortunate occasion to present our ardent and sincere congratulations.

Engaged chiefly in the business of commerce and navigation, we know our destinies are, in a peculiar manner, dependent on the measures of that government, to which the protection of those important objects is exclusively confided. These enterprising pursuits, which have always been greatly contributory to the general welfare, are now suffering under a temporary depression. But we have entire confidence that the wisdom and justice of government will extend to them all the protection and support that shall be in its power.

To superintend and conduct the national concerns has always in free governments been the favourite employment of the best and greatest men. By no other means can an individual of distinguished talents so eminently promote the public good. The successful performance of such duties must at all times constitute a sure claim to the gratitude of a generous people. This, sir, is the arduous and honourable service which is entrusted to you by the citizens of the United States.

Sensible how greatly the national prosperity depends on the due administration of the government, we recall to our recollection, with much satisfaction, the numerous pledges of attachment to the public interest, furnished by the history of your past life. It is our earnest and confident hope that your administration, by perfecting our valuable institutions, and by uniting public sentiment, and wisely directing it to proper national objects, may fulfil the present happy anticipations, & thus establish on a firm basis your own & your country's happiness, honour & glory.

J. MASON,

In behalf of the inhabitants of Portsmouth.

POETS CORNER.

From the North American Review.
ON THE RAISING OF JAIRUS' DAUGHTER.

They have watched her last and quivering breath,
And the maiden's soul has flown;
They have wrapt her in the robes of death,
And laid her, dark and lone.

But the mother casts a look behind,
Upon that fallen flower,—
Nay, start not—'twas the gathering wind,
Those limbs have lost their power.

And tremble not at that cheek of snow,
Over which the faint light plays,
'Tis only the crimson curtain's glow,
Which thus deceives thy gaze.

Didst thou not close that expiring eye?
And feel the soft pulse decay?
And did not thy lips receive the sigh,
Which bore her soul away?

She lies on her couch all pale and hush'd,
And heeds not thy gentle tread,
And is still as the spring flower by traveller crush'd,
Which dies on its snowy bed.

The mother has flown from that lonely room,
And the maid is mute and pale—
Her ivory hand is cold as the tomb,
And dark is her stiff'd nail.

Her mother strays with faded arms,
And her head is bent in woe,
She shuts her thoughts to joys or harms,
No tear attempts to flow.

But listen! what name salutes her ears?
It comes to a heart of stone;
"Jesus," she cries, "has no power here,
My daughter's life has flown."

He leads the way to that cold white couch,
And bends o'er the senseless form,
Can he be less than a heavenly touch?
The maiden's hand is warm!

And the fresh blood comes with rose-ate hue,
While death's dark terrors fly,
Her form is rais'd, and her step is true,
And life beams bright in her eye.
Watertown, 1812.

Every man the Friend or the Enemy of Christ.

In some contests, they who are not immediately concerned, are at liberty, or rather it is their duty, to take neither part, because the thing contested for is indifferent in itself, or because both sides are in the wrong. There are others, wherein every man is obliged to favour at least, if not to join himself to one of the parties engaged, because of them is evidently in the right; and no man ought to be wholly disinterested, when the cause of truth, justice, or virtue is debated. In the cause of religious truth, every man is a party; if it be a fact, as no doubt it is, that the happiness of every man is inseparably connected, not only with his thinking rightly in religious matters, but in some measure also, with his endeavouring to make others do the same. Happiness is the effect of virtue, and virtue of true religion.

The chief among these, or rather that wherein the rest are comprised, is the great contest between Christ, the fountain of true religion, of pure virtue, and of our real happiness, on the one side; and the author of spiritual darkness, wickedness, and misery, on the other.

What then is it to be for Christ, and what to be against him?

A man cannot be truly said to be with Christ, who only follows him, carries his name, and declares for him; since the Scriptures assure us, that not only they are against Christ, "who deny him before men in words," but they also "who profess that they know him, but in works deny him, being disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate;" of whom St. Paul tells us, "even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ."

Who then are for him? They, no doubt, of whom he says to the Father, "I have given unto them the words that thou gavest me; and they have received them, and have known hereby, that I came out from thee; and they have believed, that thou didst send me—Thine they were, and thou gavest them me, and they have kept my word."—"They that are Christ's," says St. Paul, "have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts." But are there not a third, or middle sort of men, who, in the strictness of these expressions, are neither with our Saviour nor against him?

No! Christ, who best knows his own, absolutely denies the fact. It is true, of good men some are better, and of bad men, some are worse than others. The good are not all equally the friends, nor the wicked all equally the enemies of Christ; and for these inequalities, different degrees of reward and punishment are reserved in the determination of our Judge. It is also true, that the best of men sometimes fall into sin, and the worst sometimes rise to acts of piety and goodness. But, then, he who is to pass sentence on us, knows perfectly well where frailty ends, and presumption and perverseness begin; knows who, in the main of his life, is a good, and who a bad man, that is, who is on his part, and who against him.

Thus it appears, that, from the throne of God down to the nethermost hell, there is not, there cannot possibly be one moral being, who is not either the friend or the enemy of Christ. In the one or other of these lights, he must regard every man, and every man must regard himself, at the final judgment. On that great occasion, the Judge will pronounce but two sentences; to the good, "come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world;" and to the wicked, "depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." At that day, there will be no man found, who will not tremble under the one, or triumph in the other of these sentences; none who will not be a fit object of either. Here is no middle judgment between *come and depart*, nor a middle region between heaven and hell, for the reception of him, who is neither called as a friend, nor rejected as an enemy to Christ.

Now will it not be a great comfort and confirmation to every good man, to perceive, by an infallible rule, that Christ regards him as his friend? What can so effectually encourage him to a steady perseverance, as thus beforehand to enjoy the happy judgment of the last day? Will it not be also as great a terror to every bad man to know, by the same infallible rule, that he himself is the enemy of Christ? What is so likely to lead him to repentance, as the bitter foretaste of his future condemnation?

You who did not know this, or knew it only in the spirit of slumber, you are the ungrateful; and hereafter, if you do not awake in time, must be the miserable enemy of that Saviour who laid down his life for your soul. You have all along professed Christianity, but contented yourself with such a kind or degree of it, as the vain and senseless practice of the world esteems sufficient; that is, you go sometimes to Church, give something to the poor, and now and then, perhaps, attend to devotional exercises. You keep within the verge of the laws to preserve a tolerable character; and so pass in your own, and the judgment of others like yourself, for a moderate Christian. But, in the mean time, you scruple not to take God's name in vain, to talk obscenely, to get drunk sometimes, and to mingle in your dealings with the world, a certain degree of cunning, extortion, or oppression. If you have observed this, or somewhat like it, to be the general practice, the unhappy example serves you for a law, to which all the laws of God must give way in you, who set not up truly for a saint, but saucer at those who are more scrupulous, as hypocritical pretenders to that character. All this while it is with you a matter of but little moment, whether you are *with Christ* or *against him*, as is evident by your never, in any material instance, preferring his service or honour, to the ordinary calls of worldly interest or pleasure.

If you are on Christ's part, what passion have you subdued, what appetite denied, what view of temporal profit or honour, though ever so inconsiderable, have you set aside, purely to please him? Or rather, what sense of his goodness, and your past ingratitude, do you even now feel, to prove to you, that you are not wholly indifferent about him, his religion, or your place among his followers? "You honour him," it is true, and but a little, "with your lips; but your heart is far from him." Full well he knows it, for he is a searcher of hearts, and clearly sees where all the ardour of yours is placed, while he hath only the worthless compliment of your professions. This you may be experimentally convinced of, by an impartial consideration of your pray-

ers, your faith, and the general tenor of your whole life.

Your prayers are but seldom offered up to the absolute Disposer of all things, and offered with such an unaccountable coldness of heart, as testifies no affection, scarcely, indeed, a bare dependence.

Your faith, for want of a thorough conviction, or of that close attention which the great things it sets before you demand, amounts to little more than a mere opinion as to either the past or future facts suggested in your creed. Such an opinion is too weak to have any material effect on your practice, too feeble by far to bring futurity even into competition with the present objects of sense and appetite. Indeed, in so great a degree of dimness and confusion does the eye of your faith present you with a view of things to come, that heaven hardly looks like happiness, or hell like misery, or either like a reality.

How unlike is your faith to that of a real Christian! His faith draws his very senses into its service. He believes, and therefore, hears God speaking in his word; feels God moving in his heart; sees the judgment-seat of Christ, with the glories of heaven, and the horrors of hell, almost as clearly as if they were displayed just before his eyes. Nay, he suffers the anguish of his Saviour's wounds with not much less pain than if the nails and spear had pierced his own flesh; and triumphs over sin and death in the resurrection of Christ, with an high degree of that joy he knows he is to feel, when he shall arise from the grave himself.

As to the general cast and tenor of your life—an insensible stupidity damps and flattens all you think or do in relation to religion. Here you know nothing! here you feel nothing! But, in regard to this world, you are still alive. How deeply read is your understanding here! how warmly engaged is your heart! And, for the truth of these observations, I appeal to your own breast.

You are ready, it may be, to declare with an affected humility, that it is the height of your ambition, in religious matters, to be an ordinary or middling Christian. Let others, you say, set up for singularity in holiness; for your part, you wish to be found even among the lowest class of Christians, and aspire only to a bare acquittal. And yet you want not your share of ambition and pride too. Misguided man! How miserably you mistake that for humility, which is but luke-warmness, and indifference! But where is the humility of vitiating those religious warmths in others, which you never had either the sense or goodness to feel in yourself? Know, unhappy man, that there is, there can be, no such mortal as a middling Christian. Neither the exalted joys promised, nor the shocking torments threatened, will suffer a thinking mind to be indifferent.

If your eyes are now open, look about you, and tell us where you are; surely not with Christ, but against him; with reprobates and devils, the sink and scum of the creation, who, in their lusts, and even pride of their hearts, have preferred rebellion to gratitude, infamy to glory, and hell to heaven.

Reflect feelingly on what Christ hath done for you, and as impartially on what you have done to him—and then see your ingratitude.

He, the Son of God, hath died to save you, a poor unworthy criminal, from endless infamy and misery—think how great that infamy and misery! and to bring you to endless glory and happiness—consider how high that glory! how infinite that happiness! How coolly you hear it! As coolly you return it, by your formal professions, your dry thanksgivings, your unwilling services, through which scarcely any footsteps of either your understanding or affection are to be traced. On the other side are found all your positive sins, your vile thoughts; your false, profane, or seducing discourse; your abominable actions; all imagined, uttered, committed, directly against him who died for you.

Know, mistaken man, that you are in a state of rebellion against the Sovereign of the world, and at war with the Almighty. If your forces are sufficient to maintain this war, and your armour proof against this two-edged sword, go on; but no longer say you are a Christian. There is not less sense, and more consistency, in directly contending with God, than in pretending to be his servant, and yet fighting against him.

Your case then will not admit a moment's delay—neither is there any medium between being "for Christ, and against him." Salvation is found only in being against him. Awake, consider this ere it is too late, and choose your party; BUT CONSIDER IT WITH YOUR WHOLE UNDERSTANDING, AND CHOOSE WITH YOUR WHOLE HEART, FOR REMEMBER—YOU CHOOSE FOR ALL ETERNITY.

CITY HOTEL.

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,

The Union Tavern & City Hotel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.
May 15. 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th July inst. at Mrs. Susannah Miles' Tavern, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, One Negro Man named Tom, one little named Lloyd, and one Negro Girl named Anne, taken as the property of William Weems, of Annapolis, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Theodore & David Weems, for the use of Henry Schroeder & Co. R. Welch, of Ben. Buff. A. A. County.
July 19. 1817.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 24th June, 1817.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking-house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new ozaburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.
Horatio Ridout.

Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath taken out short letters on the estate of John Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, & all those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, to
Beale M. Worthington, ex'r.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week, for 6 weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection.
July 10. 1817.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale either of the two following tracts, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Le containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarters, are erected, are in complete repair, there is also a well of fine water, and a good apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 100 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good husbandry, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, and a corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be as commodating, will be made known on application to
T. Barker.

Annapolis, March 27.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the thirty-sixth section of the constitution and form of government, that "the Council shall have power to make the great seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Chancellor, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this State." And whereas under and in virtue of the said power the board have lately caused to be made of steel a seal, with certain devices, and with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland" inscribed thereon. And whereas the same hath been delivered to the Honorable the Chancellor, to be kept and used as the great seal of this State. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, declaring the seal so aforesaid made, and delivered to the Chancellor, and none other, to be the great seal of the State of Maryland. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By His Excellency's Command, Minian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the York Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

Minian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Opposite Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. The place is remarkable for fish, game, and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres, and is enclosed by a fence of four or five hundred rods length, running from the Head of Fishing Creek to Smith's Creek, will also enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of marsh belonging to it, two tobacco-houses, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27. 1817.

That most Valuable and Highly Improved FARM,

Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in a paper in January and February last, still offered for sale. If desired, the lower tract will be divided into parcels, and sold separate. A person addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15. 1817.

THE Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office.—Price \$1.00 June 26.